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Dr. CATARRH, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and Diseases of the Throat and Chest successfully treated by Dr. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The yellow fever has broken out at Bermuda.

There were 357 deaths in New York last week—less than any week for five years.

It is thought the total registration in New York will reach 140,000. In Brooklyn 50,000 have registered.

A statue of Columbus, in marble, executed by Miss Stebbins, has arrived from Italy.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York paid out during the week $8,355,600 in coin as interest on 5-20 bonds. The amount of three per cent. certificates outstanding is about $12,000,000. The conversions of 7-30 notes since October 15th aggregate $18,000,000.

A private letter from the interior of South Carolina says that the most abundant crop is now harvesting known for many years. Corn is selling for fifty cents a bushel, but there is little sale for it, as few have money to purchase. There is much alarm among whites of that part of the State of threats uttered by some negroes.

The machine shop, foundry, lumber sheds and dry houses, with the tools and machinery belonging to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, at Bloomington, were all destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss in material and buildings is estimated at from $125,000 to $150,000. The damage to the road from delay will be much more. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Sir Hugh Pollock, late a private in a cavalry regiment in Texas, sailed for Glasgow on Saturday to take possession of a baronetcy.

Walter Brown, of unsavory fame, ran a foot-race against time at Portland, Saturday evening, making five miles in thirty-two minutes and forty seconds. He won by fourteen seconds.

There were three deaths from yellow fever in Mobile on Saturday, and a total of eighteen deaths during the week.

Weston, the pedestrian, failed in his first attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. He spent the Sabbath at Plainfield, Conn., attending divine service. He started at half-past two this morning for Hartford, and from there for New Britain will start on his second trial of one hundred miles.

Gov. Crapo, of Michigan, has appointed November 28th a day of thanksgiving.

Only three deaths from yellow fever occurred in New Orleans on Saturday.

Cuthbert Bullitt has withdrawn his acceptance of the appointment of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, tendered him by the commander of the Fifth Military District.

A white man was arrested Saturday near Charleston, S. C., by order of a negro vigilance committee. Those who made the arrest are now in custody of the military.

BY MAILS.

From July 29 to September 26 the special fruit train on the Illinois Central Railroad made fifty-two trips, bringing to Chicago 608 cars of peaches, averaging 800 boxes to the car. Beside the shipments to Chicago, large quantities have diverged at Centralia to the Northwest and Cairo on the Ohio and Mississippi. The shipments during the season from the southern part of the State have been over 1,000,000 boxes.

A California correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the bad success of California wines is owing to dishonest practices on the part of the wine makers, and that he who puts his wine from the vineyard is more likely to get a poor than a pure wine. He adds that the processes of doctoring, dilution and adulteration were in vogue at the very outset of that branch of industry.

In Louisville they have a habit of thinking it fashionable to attend the Theater only on Friday night, in consequence of which, the managers threaten to close altogether.

In New York the Mayoralty contest, though it does not come off till December, is exciting almost as lively an interest as the State election. Fernando Wood says he is resolved to run, and as Mayor Hoffman says the same thing as regards himself, there is as before remarked, a fine opening for a Republican candidate.

The customs receipts at New York, for the closing month, exhibit a large falling off compared with the corresponding period last year, thus: 1866—$11,507,697 78. 1867—$9,082,986 27. Decrease—$2,424,711 51.

The monthly statements of the Treasury Department show that Secretary McCulloch has kept up the legal limit of contracting the greenback currency at the rate of four millions per month. The forthcoming monthly report is looked for with considerable anxiety. Almost the only point of interest in this connection will be a further contraction of the greenback currency. As nothing is known on the subject, conflicting rumors prevail.

A Washington correspondent says: On impeachment one or two facts have come to light during the day. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, a Conservative Republican, is wholly opposed to it, and Spinner, the well-known radical of the Treasury Department, is out-spoken in his condemnation of it. He remarked today, "If I were in Congress, very likely I should be as big a fool as any of my friends in the House, but as I am outside I can see the mistake of removing Mr. Johnson on the eve of a Presidential election." A prominent member of the Impeachment Committee expressed himself as follows: "We shall follow the facts. If the President is really guilty of violation of law, we shall report articles of impeachment, and if guilty of corruption we shall not." One thing is certain, the report of the Committee, whatever it may be, will be supported by a majority of the House.

A professional snake-killer is employed at the New York Central Park who averages about twenty victims, daily. The Park has the garter, grass and water snakes, and occasionally copperheads—of either sort.

An oyster famine is imminent in Europe. The ravenous maws of Londoners and Parisians have encouraged such vandalism by oyster fishers, that nearly all the discovered saltwater beds upon which these molusca have been wont to repose have been invaded and ravished.

The Italian government has agreed to a contract with the Egyptian Azizich Company for the conveyance of the Italian mails from Alexandria to Brindisi, Ancona and Venice for the sum of £50,000 per annum. The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel will practically shorted the distance between London, Paris and Alexandria from 400 to 500 miles, and secure the delivery of the mails between those points in two to three days less time than under the present service *via* Marseilles.

The Agent of the State of South Carolina, now traveling in Germany, with a view of turning the attention of emigrants to his State, reports that in spite of the serious difficulties placed in his way, he is making fair progress. A ship, with one hundred and fifty emigrants, was to sail from a German port for Charleston on the 6th inst.

It has just come to light that by some oversight the bill to make the 22d of February a legal holiday in Ohio, which was introduced in the House by Hon. W. P. Nixon, and which passed both branches of the Legislature, was not enrolled for signatures of presiding officers, and is not included in the volume of published laws.

The articles of agreement have not yet been satisfactorily arranged between McCoole and Coburn. Both men have deposited one thousand dollars, and McCoole, on making the deposit, stated the amount he would fight for, viz: ten thousand dollars, the only question being as to time and location. Coburn has transmitted to McCoole his wishes in the matter, and is daily awaiting an answer.

The cranberry crop is estimated at 40,000 barrels, raised mostly in Ocean, Cape Cod, and Burlington counties. The crop elsewhere out of New Jersey is estimated at 60,000 barrels, making the whole crop in the country at 100,000 barrels, or 500,000 bushels, valued at $1,500,000. The crop in Ocean county alone is put down at 16,000 barrels, and raised mostly from land which was formerly deemed worthless.

THE Detroit *Free Press* says: A gentleman, (whose name we withhold on account of his well-known respectability,) living on Rivard street, has a wife, who is educated, possessed of rare personal charms, and was, until quite recently, a favorite in the circle in which she moved. For several months past the wife made frequent visits down town, with no apparent object in view, and when questioned concerning it, she would give vague and unsatisfactory answers. Finally it transpired that the lady's object in making these down-town excursions was to hold clandestine meetings with a burly negro, who is employed as a porter in a store on Jefferson avenue. This discovery at first overwhelmed the unhappy man, and he could not raise his courage up to the point of making an expose of the disgraceful liason, by which the wretched wife had brought dishonor and shame on both herself and her husband.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1867. NO. 46.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Seven-Thirty Counterfeits.

Success of the Indian Peace Commission.

The Treasury Investigation Suspended.

Arrival of Austrian Charge D'Affairs.

Dissatisfied with the Virginia Election.

The President Says He has no Power to Interfere.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1867.

The Seven-Thirty Counterfeits.

The Treasury Department to-day feel authorized to state that none of the counterfeit 7-30s were out previous to August first, and all persons holding the bonds issued previous to that time will experience some satisfaction in knowing that they are good. It is said that the bankers West and North are holding them back. Hanscome and Thirle, the renowned counterfeiters of United States notes, are now in prison at Toronto, but will be brought to Brooklyn, New York, in a few days upon a requisition for trial.

The Indian Treaties.

The President, this evening, received dispatches fully confirming those previously received by the Indian Bureau, and showing that treaties of peace have been negotiated with all of the hostile Indian tribes by the Indian Commission sent out in August. The fact causes considerable rejoicing in official circles. It is estimated that the treaties will save fifteen millions of dollars per annum to the Government.

The White House.

Secretary McCulloch had a protracted interview with the President to-day, relative to the forthcoming report of the Secretary. There were many visitors to the White House to-day, but except Secretary McCulloch none had interviews with the President.

Examination Suspended.

The Retrenchment Committee have suspended their investigations into the affairs in the Treasury until November 13th. The Committee have nearly completed their inquiries into the Printing Bureau. No evidence has been deduced yet showing that the recent counterfeits were printed from the genuine plates or copies of the same.

Austria Reciprocates.

The new Austrian Charge de Affairs, Baron von Falkenstein, has just arrived here, to succeed Count Wydenbruck, the last Austrian Minister, but reciprocates with diplomatic exactness the course of this Government in sending a Charge de Affairs, John Hay, to Vienna, to succeed Mr. Motley, who was a full Minister.

The Virginia Election.

John H. Gilmer, of Richmond, Virginia, who protested to General Schofield against the legality of the late election in Virginia, has arrived here for the purpose of laying his complaint before the President, but it is understood that Mr. Johnson maintains that the Executive has no power to interfere under the law in the premises.

Beauregard Unsuccessful.

Beauregard, who was lately here to secure re-possession of his plantation near Memphis, did not accomplish the object of his mission. General Grant refuses to restore it.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1867.

The Italian Difficulty.

Attaches of the Foreign Legation look upon the Italian troubles as likely to lead to more serious results than have already appeared. The French officials here declare that the course of Victor Emanuel is one of double dealing, and that he is secretly aiding Garibaldi in violation of the stipulations of the treaty of September, 1864, regarding the capital of Italy, and for which the King they say will be called to account by Napoleon. It is further stated that the telegram of yesterday, to the effect that Prussia will intervene in the Roman difficulty should such action be necessary to preserve the peace of Europe, is wholly incorrect. Count Bismarck has simply intimated a desire to be represented at the conference proposed by Mousier, the Fredch Minister of State, to be held after the material difficulties on the Roman question are settled.

Southerners Seeking Relief.

Several Southern men have within a few days solicited the President to interfere with certain orders promulgated by Generals Pope and Schofield, relative to details of the late elections within their military districts. They have received no satisfaction, and have left with the belief that the President lacks courage to do anything. General Grant has listened also patiently to their appeals, but informs them that he has no authority under the law.

The National Finances.

The President and Secretary McCulloch have been in frequent consultation during the past week. It is the intention of the Executive to write clearly on the subject of the National finances in the annual message, and to that end he has of late given the question earnest attention, not only looking into the financial views of the Secretary, but listening to those from unofficial quarters.

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1867.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Mention has heretofore been made of Belgian franco counterfeiters. Colonel Wood, of secret service division, with his force, has continued on their track, and Stanczuc, an expert lithographer, and Ulrico, an expert engraver, two of the gang, have been secured and are now in jail in Toronto, Canada, awaiting an order for their transfer to Brooklyn, New York, according to the extradition treaty. Cashard, one of the same gang, is in jail in Brooklyn. It is said this gang counterfeited all kinds of greenbacks and fractional currency, five hundred dollar notes included, and a large gold bearing interest coupons of various bonds. Colonel Wood has secured all the presses, stones, plates, dies and tools of this gang, including plates of gold bearing coupons. There are over fifty of these stones, with impression of counterfeit plates on them from five cent notes to one thousand dollar notes. One of the gang attempted to erase the impression on the plates from the stones, after his partners were arrested, by the use of sand and water, but the attempt proved a failure, for Colonel Wood was able to restore the face of the impression by chemical process.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week were $6,013,000.

PENSIONS.

At the pension office the whole number of claims proved during October, original and increase of widows, &c., were 1,719; of individuals, 1,880; number of claims admitted, original and increase of widows, &c., 1,314; of individuals, 5,670; total number of claims disposed of during the month, 9,270. In the bounty land division, 47 warrants of 160 acres each were issued, three of 120 acres, and one of 60 acres.

ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

The following order was to-day issued from the War Department: "All officers belonging to stations in the South, who have been absent from their commands on account of the yellow fever, will proceed to their stations in time to be present thereat on the 30th of this month. By command of Gen. Grant."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau in the week was $321,500; forwarded hence to the United States Treasurer at Chicago, $100,000; to National banks and others, $158,602. National bank currency redeemed and destroyed, $15,100.

PAID UP.

It is stated that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has paid up all its indebtedness to the Government, amounting to about half a million dollars.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The announcement that the retrenchment reforms already inaugurated in the War Department by General Grant will amount to five million dollars per annum, has attracted inquiry respecting the payments at the Treasury on account of services of the War Office from the 1st of January last to the 20th ult. They were as follows: Pay, twenty million five hundred and fifty-five thousand; bounty, ten million five hundred thousand; Quartermaster's Department, thirty-six million and twenty-four thousand; Subsistence Department, ten million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand; miscellaneous, twenty-six million seven hundred and eighty-one thousand, making a total of one hundred and nine million eight hundred and seven thousand.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Important Decision---Proceedings for Forfeiture of Spirits in Bond.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Commissioner Rollins has given an important revenue decision to-day, in reply to a letter from Collector Shook, of New York City, relative to the anticipated procedure for forfeiture of spirits in bond, in which he says: After a careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, I am fully persuaded that to allow forfeiture of spirits that have been properly entered in bond, would be contrary to the statute. There is but a single section in the statute where spirits in bond are distinctly and specifically referred to as subject to forfeiture, and in that case language is, that the person who shall, in the manner indicated, violate the law, shall forfeit all property in such spirits. He refers to other sections of the law which provide in more general terms for the forfeiture of spirits, and says: They do not contemplate that the spirits whose forfeiture is pronounced will be found in bonded warehouses, and is in my judgment, weighty reason why spirits in bonded warehouses should not be proceeded against for forfeiture. If the bonded warehouses do not secure places of storage it must be our effort to make them do so. He maintains that it would be unwise to sell such spirits and divide with the informers, because the proceeds will not realize the tax which ought to have been collected.

The opinion concludes by stating that the Secretary of the Treasury concurs in these views, and instructions will be sent to District Attorneys not to proceed for forfeiture of spirits in bond held by them, and that he prefers culprits to be punished in other ways; that if demand be made for delivery of spirits now held, it can only be by virtue of libel filed prior to receipt of instructions by District Attorneys, in which they are requested to await further instructions from him.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Regulations supplemental to those of the Treasury of August 29, 1867, series 3, number 2, on the subject of internal revenue bonded warehouses, have been prepared under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to relieve the tobacco and coal oil interests from many restrictions imposed on them by former regulations, which were especially designed for distilled spirits, but can be dispensed with in case of coal and tobacco to the revenue, saving much time and expense to dealers and exporters.

THE INDIANS.

Treaties Concluded---Probable Early Settlement of the Question.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The following dispatches from Commissioner Taylor and Secretary White, of the Indian Commission, were received to-day:

ST. LOUIS, November 1, 1867.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of Interior:

Please congratulate the President and country upon the entire success of the Indian Peace Commission thus far. It concluded a treaty of peace with the Cheyennes of the South on the 28th, this being the only tribe that has been at war in that quarter. More than two thousand Cheyennes were present. A Yoncapa and Cheyennes treated together. We also made distinct treaties with the Kiowas and Comanches confederated, of which tribes there were present four or five thousand souls. Everything passed off satisfactorily.

The Committee expects to reach Laramie by the 9th inst., where Commissioner Bourassa telegraphs us he will meet the Crow, Sioux, Northern Arapahoes, and all the Northwestern Indians.

[Signed] N. G. TAYLOR,
Com. Indian Affairs and Pres't Peace Com.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 1.

O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

The Indian Peace Commission this day arrived, in seventy-five hours from Medicine Lodge Creek. Treaties of peace have been effected with five tribes south of the Arkansas, and I congratulate you upon the results thus far accomplished. The Commission will leave on the 30th inst. for North Platte and Fort Laramie. [Signed] A. J. H. WHITE,
Secretary Indian Peace Commission.

GEORGIA.

The Election Last Week.

SAVANNAH, November 2.—This district has gone for the Convention by about 900 majority. The total city vote cast was 2,511.

COLUMBUS, November 2.—The result of the election in Muscogee county is: Votes cast, 1,744, all for Convention. About fifty whites voted. Messrs. Ashburn and Bigby, of Alabama; Thos. Gilbert, of Chattahoochie county; Van Jones, of Columbus, and J. C. Casey, of Marion county, the last two negroes, are elected to the Convention.

AUGUSTA, November 2.—The returns as far as received indicate that a majority of the votes cast was for Convention.

ATLANTA, GA., November 3.—From election returns received at headquarters it is estimated that 105,000 votes were cast on the question of convention out of 188,000 registered. The official count only can show the majority in favor of convention. The opposition candidates were nominated only in the northern part of the State, where the whites are largely in the majority. In other portions of the State the conservatives took part in the contest, and candidates favoring the convention were elected by a large majority.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1867.

FIRE ON SIXTH AVENUE.

A fire broke out last night in the dyeing establishment No. 598 Sixth avenue, and destroyed the building and machinery. The fire extended to several adjoining buildings, including the parsonage of the Sixth Universal Church of our Savior, No 67 West Thirty-fifth street, which was considerably damaged. Loss, $8,500; partially insured.

ARCTIC OIL WORKS BURNED.

A fire occurred this evening at the Arctic Oil Works of Cornelius DeForest, on Eleventh street, between Avenue D and Dry Dock street. Loss on stock $5,000; on building $800. The fire communicated to the Quintard Iron Works, owned by Rogers & Morrel, causing a loss of $20,000 on stock and $6,000 on the building.

COLUMBUS, O.

Incendiary Fire at the Penitentiary---Loss 875,000.

COLUMBUS, November 2.—There was a large incendiary fire at the Ohio Penitentiary last evening, consuming the shops of Ide, Sage, Dann & Co., and Ayres, Mc & Mc Mitchell. Loss about seventy-five thousand dollars; fourteen thousand dollars insurance on the former, and nine thousand eight hundred on the latter.

Thanksgiving Day in Ohio.

Governor Cox, on Friday issued the following proclamation: "In accordance with the recommendation of the General Assembly, that the established custom of celebrating an annual thanksiving be respected and continued, and in harmony also with the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring a national festival, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to God, our Heavenly Father; and I recommend that the day be religiously devoted to the thankful and happy recollection of all the public and private blessings and mercies which have been showered upon us by the Divine hand during the year that is past. Let us assemble in our places of religious worship and devoutly recognize the infinite goodness of our Creator and Preserver, and let us in our family reunions rejoice over the peace and comfort which have blessed our hearths."

A NEW YORK letter says: The wardrobe of Mrs. Lincoln still adorns the rooms of Mr. Brady, at No. 609 Broadway, and the probabilities are that the high prices placed upon the dresses by the owner will keep them there for an indefinite period. The earlier determination to hold a public auction in case the wardrobe and jewelry were not disposed of at private sale, has been reconsidered, and the effort to realize privately upon them will be continued. Subscriptions "for the relief of the family of Abraham Lincoln" are about as slow and insignificant as the sales; as a last resort to "raise the wind," therefore, somebody has suggested that the men who became rich by the war should be appealed to, which will be done by circular immediately after the election. The attempt to obtain money by public lectures has been abandoned, as the first man consulted thought there were more needy and more deserving widows than the one in Chicago.

ENGLISH MISRULE IN IRELAND.—According to the London *Examiner* Ireland contains three millions of people less to-day than it did when the Corn Laws were repealed. Some have perished by famine; many more have succumbed to the crueller fate of protracted destitution and disease; great numbers have emigrated to England; and a multitude, unexampled in the history of modern times, have been driven across the ocean, bearing with them hearts full of bitterness, and too often of resentment against the system of misrule of which they are the terrible exponent and examples.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says that when men go to church, and get nothing but cut straw, and straw raised five hundred years ago, and are dissatisfied at that, and will not come again, he honors them. As long as human nature remains true to what it is, he does not believe the lords will refuse to come to the rack when there is juicy fodder there; and if they do not come, it is because there is nothing to eat.

FROM DOVER, DELAWARE.

The Civil Rights Act Null and Void when it Interferes with the Judicial System of the States.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DOVER, DEL., November 1st, 1867.

The fall term of the Superior Court began here October 28th. A case came before the court on the 29th of much interest, as it involved the constitutionality of the Civil Rights act. It arose in a case in the Quarter Sessions for assault and battery, committed upon a negro prosecutor by a white man. There is a statute in this State that where white persons who may be competent witnesses are present no negro can be examined as a witness as to what took place. This was the case here, and the defendant's counsel raised the question on the competency of the prosecutor to the assault and battery. After argument the Judges delivered their decision *seriatim*. Chief Justice Gilpin and Justice Woolten held the act, so far as it attempts to interfere with the rules of evidence or modes of procedure in the State Courts, absolutely void. Justice Wales said, in view of some decisions, and also of his own impressions, he was inclined to hold a contrary opinion, but on fuller argument this might be changed.

It was, therefore, ruled that the statute of the State remained unaffected by the Civil Rights act; in other words, that it is null and void so far as it attempts to interfere with the judicial system of the States. HONORIUS.

Mr. Beecher on Free Labor.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration before the American Institute on Friday evening. About five thousand people were present. After alluding to the disgrace that in ancient times attached to the laborer, he said:

But now work is coming up and the workmen rise higher and higher in the estimation of the ages, and the work with us is one of the grandest titles of nobility.

It may be thought strange that a gentleman of my profession should lend his patronage to an institution like this, but he would take his place in the front rank. Many are afraid of science, and they have indulged in idle fears that morality might be disorganized by the discoveries of science, but you cannot in our period of the world carry one department far ahead without carrying on with it other departments ahead. He alone preaches a true religion who brings up not their conscience alone, but also their hands along with it.

You cannot touch society at any point, without ultimately affecting the whole. You cannot secure national progress without securing education with it. Men who invent bring about more intellect, more social culture, for business requires as much culture as religion or anything else. While we are speaking of labor-saving machines for the abridgement of men's toil, he would tell them that if there is one machine which ought to be invented, it is that which teaches them how to work and what to work at. The best machine of this kind is that which was invented at the first dawn of creation—Adam and Eve.

In his conclusion, alluding to the elements of American industry, Mr Beecher said if he was a negro—no, a King—he thought he should make a better man than a negro. Our negro man should be a journeyman without having a piece of land. There is nothing that anchors like property. A young man who has got a plat in the city, or an acre in the country, with a good adviser on it, gives a mortgage so the State that he will be thrifty honest, sober, industrious. But a man that has no land abandons. Where you have a whole community of laborers, society begins to approach the ideal of American industry. He liked Philadelphia more than any city for good men, and in the country, not because it has cleaner streets or broader brims, but because that there is a larger percentage of houses owned by the men who occupy them than in any other city in the world. That is the true idea of American industry. It must be also virtuous and must be deeply rooted in the love of God. [Applause.]

This world is like a crate of precious good things just opened. The world is even yet tenanted by men who see not. We have yet but reached the threshold. We have but begun to work the mine and dig out a few of its priceless pearls. He rejoiced that we have so nobly vindicated the dignity of free labor, and thus made this Continent the pioneer in the race of the world's progress. Free labor has been triumphant from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same. No imagination can conceive or fancy paint the full glory of this glorious picture.

A Novel Law Suit.

A suit offering a striking analogy to that of Mrs. Gen. Gaines has just been brought to a successful conclusion in the French Law Courts. For more than thirty years Mlle. Paris has sustained the unheard of sufferings and privations in the endeavor to establish her rights to a property which was unjustly withheld from her. There were few who frequented the Palais de Justice who had not seen this half-starved and petulant little woman, clad almost in rags and carrying under her arm a bundle of soiled papers, which she brought to the bar of the Peruns to communicate newly acquired information or documents to her *avoues* or advocates. To the credit of the profession be it said, that although the case of Mlle. Paris has been often failed her, her lawyers always remained true to her cause—attached to it, no doubt, by the indomitable perseverance displayed by their client in always claiming fees for their services. The opposition candidates were nominated only in the northern part of the State, where the whites are largely in the majority. In other portions of the State the conservatives took part in the contest, and candidates favoring the convention were elected by a large majority.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Crisis between Prussia and France.

Prussia to Support Italy in a Rupture with France.

POSITION OF GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

NO ARTILLERY NOR TENTS.

Large Accessions of Recruits.

The Italian Army Still Advancing.

Circular from the Italian Government.

Garibaldi Entrenching Monte Rotondo.

He Positively Refuses to Disarm.

Proposition from Emperor Napoleon.

To Submit the Question to a Popular Vote.

Victor Emanuel Declines to Accept it.

The War in South America.

Farewell Dinner to Charles Dickens.

The Papal Revolution.

LONDON, November 3.—There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered Rome. The Italian reserve has been called out.

It is reported on good authority that the government of Prussia has pledged its support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

LONDON, November 2, 2 P. M.—General Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, in a note justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territory. He says the dignity of the Italian government and the violation of the September treaty by the French required this movement.

FLORENCE, October 30.—On Wednesday morning, Garibaldi had under his command 8,000 soldiers. His men are all well armed and have plenty of provisions. The General has no artillery except two brass guns, taken from the Papal forces during the fight at Monte Rotondo. They have no tents. There is very little discipline maintained. The rear is unguarded. Garibaldi's headquarters are in full view of Rome. The soldiers of the Pope who have been gradually and steadily falling back for some days past have retreated within the line of the fortifications of the city. Before their retirement from the field they burned all the bridges over the river.

Revolutionists residing in the neighborhood of the contending forces take no interest, at least evince none, in the progress of affairs. They are engaged at the plough and tending their flocks in the plains just as usual. Garibaldi's men do not interfere with them.

Eight men of the Garibaldian army are to be shot to-morrow by sentence of a court martial, having been convicted of thieving at Monte Rotondo.

The men of the force are very enthusiastic in their hopes as to the result of the movement on Rome. Recruits come in at the rate of six hundred daily. Arms and provisions are had in large quantities from the provinces of Terni.

Garibaldi's sons, Menotti and Rascotti, are both in camp with their father. Garibaldi will not advance nearer to Rome till he has 20,000 at least under his command. He is to day engaged in making an examination of the rules of the bridges of war for the use of the Papal troops. Twenty thousand Papal troops, well officered and handled in the field, could destroy Garibaldi's force by an assault in the rear of his position.

Members of the Insurrectionary Committee are here consulting with Garibaldi. The General would regard it as an act of madness to attack Rome with the force now under him.

The Italian troops, posted on the frontier, are in fine condition, and advancing.

FLORENCE, October 31.—A battalion of Garibaldian volunteers, which had marched for the frontier, has been stopped on the way, at Nanini, by the Italian troops. Garibaldian demonstrations continue to be made daily in all the leading towns of Italy.

TRENT, near Rome, October 31.—All the Garibaldian force left here to-day, escorting the Papal military prisoners taken in the late actions, en route towards Florence. The prisoners were insulted at the stations by the people, and some confusion ensued, but Italian police restored order.

FLORENCE, Midnight, November 2.—Garibaldi still remains at Monte Rotondo, to which place he retired when he heard of the landing of the French and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make any attack on Rome under the circumstances. He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers at Monte Rotondo, where he has taken up a strong position, and gone into camp. His men have since been actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments, which are now complete and prepared for the attack. He will await reinforcements and watch the course of events.

To the summons of the King to disarm, Garibaldi replies by refusing to disband his army or give up his enterprise against Rome, unless the King will change present (Dr. Hoege's organ), stands like a wall of adamant against it. Among the New School presses, Prof. Henry Smith's *Theological Review* favors the plan; *The Evangelist*, of New York, seems to favor it; and *The American Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, is non-committal.

The question is just beginning to range the strong men of both churches into battle array, and there will be more war before there is final peace. What the conclusion of the controversy will be we shall not venture to predict, only judging by present foretokens, a reunion will not be speedily effected—certainly not till many of the old men who remember 1837 have died and gone to heaven.

The private letters, as well as the newspapers by the City of Paris, present the Roman question in a much more critical aspect than might be inferred from the cable telegrams. A Paris banking-house notifies its correspondents here to act as if the Garibaldians would reach Rome ahead of the French, and drive out the Pope before his friends can arrive to save him. The city itself, as late as the 12th inst., is said, on good authority, to have been actually surrounded by the "Party of Action," in which case it is more than probable that a battle will have to be fought by whatever outside power volunteers to send succor to it. That is the contingency which is looked upon as the most critical feature of the situation. The private advices from London for the most part are blue, and reflect the conviction that though war may be avoided for the present, it is sure to come if the Pope persist in staying in Rome. Garibaldi's resources are said to be much more ample than his enemies suspect.

The following are the receipts of the principal theaters in New York, according to the internal revenue returns, during June, July and August last: Wallack's, $44,758; New York, $31,000; Olympic, $16,000 (no returns for August); Niblo's ("Black Crook"), $104,763; Broadway, $10,857 (no returns for August); Barnum's Museum, $127,041; New York Circus, $52,737; Banvard's, $8,000. No returns from the French Theater, Academy of Music, the Bowery, nor the Negro Minstrels.

The Gallipolis *Journal* says: The United States steamer Greenback, accompanied by a snag-boat, has been engaged the last week in getting out the old wreck of the steamer Venture. This wreck has been lying in front of the landing for years, until a bar has formed that is a serious obstruction to navigation. Its removal, even at this late day, will be a great benefit.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: James Buchanan, through Jerry Black, is to be one of the President's consulting counsel in the impeachment trial.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of Society of Army of the Tennessee---Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Arrangements for the annual meeting here on the 13th of the Society of officers of the Army of the Tennessee have been completed. Assurances have been received that Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, Logan, Smith and other prominent officers of the Union army will be present. Nearly all the railroads in the West will return free persons attending the meeting, and large numbers are expected to be present.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held here Wednesday, the sixth inst., when it is hoped a large delegation of members will be in attendance.

VIRGINIA.

Convention to Meet December 3d---Murder Trial.

RICHMOND, VA., November 3.—Gen. Scofield has issued an order convening the State Convention in this city on the 3d of December.

A jury was empanelled yesterday after much trouble in the Henrico Circuit Court, for the trial of Jas. J. E. Phillips, charged with the murder of his wife at Drinkhard's farm near this city in July last.

Commemorative Services in Boston.

BOSTON, November 3.—A crowded audience assembled in Music Hall this evening, to participate in commemorative services in memory of the late ex-Governor Andrew. The meeting was under the auspices of the Suffolk Conference of the Unitarian and other Christian Churches, of which the deceased was President. A sad significance attached to the occasion, since prior to his death it had been decided to hold a public meeting conference in the same hall this evening, at which Gov. Andrew had promised to preside. Frequent and appropriate addresses were made by Mr. H. P. Kidder, Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Rev. Jas. Freeman Clark, D. D., the former pastor of the deceased, and Rev. Geo. W. Briggs.

Rome and Its Defenses.

The Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* supplies the following, which is of interest at this moment:

If Garibaldi's friends should push up to the walls of Rome before the French or Spanish arrive at Civita Vecchia they will have either a tough battle or an easy triumph, according as the Roman people within the walls are disposed towards them. The castle of St. Angelo is the only considerable work in Rome, and good for nothing against siege cannon. The city walls are about fifty feet high, defended by a few handy batteries, poorly armed. Civita Vecchia is about two days' march from Rome; the Garibaldians could readily tear up the railway and embarrass the high road. Rome has been twice attacked by a foreign army, once in 1527, again in 1849, both times by the French.

On the last occasion, Garibaldi defended the city. He met the French army, forty thousand strong, at the western gate, called San Pancrazio, where they attacked at two points. Their first attack was soon demounded his men from the walls, when he sallied out of the gate and charged them in flank with the bayonet, took seven hundred prisoners, and routed their entire army *a discorso*. They fled in full flight. At dawn he pursued them six miles, drove in their flanks with only three thousand men, and would have driven them into the sea, but that the French sent a flag of truce and begged an armistice for thirty days. Garibaldi then marched fifty miles from Rome; routed the whole Neapolitan army, and imbodied the Spanish and Austrians from approaching.

Before the truce had expired the French treachery sur

☞ CATARRH, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and Diseases of the Throat and Chest, successfully treated by Dr. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street.

☞ A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Catarrh is one of the results of a cold. It is curable, and that specially, by Dr. E. S. ABORN, at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE Proclamation of Governor GEARY, designating Thursday, the 28th day of November, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving by the people of this State, will be found in another column.

AN active Pennsylvania Democrat has been heard within the last few days to boast that his party in New York on Tuesday would have the benefit of several thousand voters to be sent from this State to vote there—the registration to be manipulated so as to make the scheme work. It is well established that large numbers were imported into this State from New York, and the business it seems is to be made reciprocal. The gentleman in question said what he believed; and he belongs to a class who usually believe only what they know.

AS yet no solution of the Italian problem is found in the cable dispatches. The impression they convey is that GARIBALDI'S present attempt will fail, and that, as a consequence, the people of Italy will become more revolutionary and republicanized than ever, and that France, in protecting the Pope and Rome, will get on its hands a much greater job. VICTOR EMANUEL, by not improving the opportunity of the present moment, is likely to be the first that will be disposed of by the revolution to follow the failure of GARIBALDI—a failure for which the incompetent King will be chiefly responsible. If the account of the numbers and undisciplined condition of GARIBALDI'S forces is correct, not much should be expected from them, especially in a conflict with French soldiers. On the whole, present appearances do not favor the idea that Rome is to be given to Italy at once. But the arm—though it is the Emperor's—will not prove adequate to impose obedience to his will when the storm that he is now provoking bursts upon him.

THE Secretary of War has issued an order raising the standard qualifications for appointment to the army to what it was before the late war, which will require proficiency in several branches of higher mathematics, including a knowledge of geometry, trigonometry and rhythm, &c. A more thorough examination is also required. The result will be fewer, with a diminution in the number of applications.

So says a Washington dispatch. It is by raising and keeping up "the standard of qualification for appointments" in the army that the character and efficiency of that branch of the service are maintained. But in no other, except the navy, are qualifications and fitness inquired into. Political services, personal and party favoritism, constitute "the standard of qualification for appointments." No examination whatever, preliminary to appointment, is made; and it is almost an unheard of thing that an application is rejected or an officer dismissed for the lack of qualification. Dismissals are sometimes made after an appointee has proved himself a thief, but it is to be feared that not one half of the thieves are found out, or dismissed if they are. In every branch of the service, particularly the revenue, a rigid preliminary examination into the antecedents and qualifications of every applicant should be made, to the end that those only of the most undoubted character for honesty and no less undoubted capacity to discharge intelligently and promptly every duty of the station sought after, should be appointed. We earnestly suggest that a revision of the mode of filling the offices within the gift of the Government, especially in connection with the collection of the revenue, be made; so that no person can obtain a position who cannot stand an examination by a competent board charged with the duty of ascertaining his qualifications and fitness, in every respect, to hold the office applied for.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE BASED ON INTELLIGENCE

Since the revision of the suffrage laws in the several States and the proposition to do it by Congress have come to be discussed, the principle of impartial suffrage based on intelligence has found many advocates. There is no doubting that it is the only plan that will stand scrutiny, for no one has yet been found who can give a reason why a man qualified by residence, intelligence and understanding should not vote, or why he who has not those qualifications should. The color of the skin is no more a test of fitness than the color of the hair. Every man who comes within the law as to residence and possesses the proper understanding should vote. But no man thus deficient, whatever his color, should be permitted to approach the ballot box. As has been very forcibly said, an ignorant voter is a peril, a peril, we will say, that in time will constitute the chief danger to the Republic.

Among the prominent men who have spoken in favor of impartial suffrage based on intelligence, is the Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, United States Senator from New Hampshire. This gentleman lectured in Boston on Wednesday evening, October 30, upon "Revolutions, the Steps of Progress." Of this lecture a report says:

"In the course of his remarks he said that the obstinacy of the rebels forced us to give the ballot to the negroes, as the only alternative of keeping a standing army in every Southern town. But, while a strong advocate of impartial suffrage he said he did not favor universal suffrage, except through manhood education. It might do in New England, but it would not do for California with her ninety thousand Chinamen. He would not have suffrage exercised by Indians or Aztecs, and he believed that the man who is to help govern a nation needs intelligence in order to properly discharge the duties vested in his suffrage. The ballot is the bulwark of self-government, and the ballot must be protected by intelligence. Were we assured of a judicious annexation of territory in the future, and that education could keep pace with the increase of population, no danger need be apprehended from manhood suffrage. But the universality of manhood suffrage had better be left to the several States than be provided for in every State by act of Congress or Constitutional Amendment. A government is no less republican in form without manhood suffrage, but a government is not republican in form that provides class restrictions for the ballot box. There will be no thorough reconstruction of our Government until free speech and impartial liberty prevail in all parts of our country."

HOW TO DEAL WITH IT.

There has been a world of talk on the subject of legislative and official corruption. If the evil has been as widespread as the allegation, the case is bad enough, for the charge has been made and reiterated in more States than one. But under the regimen of mere talk, however plain and emphatic it may have been, the evil has seemed to increase and prosper, and the real delinquents, hoping to escape detection under cover of the loose and indiscriminate charges made against their class in general, have become more bold and shameless in their perfidy. Whatever is spoken or written on the subject has come to be regarded as mere party objurgation, to which not much weight is to be attached.

The right method has, however, been hit upon, at last, for correcting official corruption; that is, by bringing persons accused of it directly before courts of justice. This method will be effective, if resolutely pursued. It will answer in Pennsylvania, as well as elsewhere. Courts will treat this crime against public morals and public safety, as they do other crimes. An unscrupulous legislator, or a corrupt official, who might face the general talk without a blush either of shame or fear, would not like to be confronted by testimony and the verdict of a jury, with a certainty in case of conviction of suffering punishment as a criminal.

It is of immense importance to every State and nation, that its public functionaries in every department should be, at least, honest men in their official positions. The effect on the moral tone of the country must be disastrous, if official corruption is allowed to prevail. And it is due to men of integrity, in public office, that the exceptional cases of corruption should be dealt with by the hand of justice. It is a wrong to such men, to make them sharers in the shame by general and indiscriminate objurgations about the class. It is also a detriment to public morals, by lowering the popular reverence for the laws. And, as we have before intimated, it encourages the corrupt individual to hope for impunity, since innocence and guilt share alike in the general charges. A trial, in court, would set this right, and the odium would rest on the guilty head alone. Let charges of corruption in the Legislature be made to the Grand Jury, by all means. It is the short-est way to stop corruption.

Grant for President.

The Lehigh county *Patriot* (German) editorially favors the nomination of Gen. Grant for President and Gov. Curtin for Vice President.

Amos Lusk, Esq., Chairman of the Butler County Union Republican Committee, writes us under date of November 1st, as follows:

"As nominations for the Presidency, by County Committees, seem to be the order of the day, please state that our committee has been called to meet on the third Monday of November, and I have no doubt will, in accordance with custom, move to be the unanimous feeling in this county, declare in favor of Gen. Grant as our standard bearer in the coming campaign."

The Republican County Committee of Berks are to meet on Saturday, when, it is understood, they would declare for Grant for President. The Reading *Journal*, in declaring that the Republicans of Berks are unanimous for Grant, says:

"The Republicans of Berks, thoroughly united and acting shoulder to shoulder, with General Grant as their candidate, will enter upon the contest not only with the prospect of certain success, but they will be able to reduce the heavy Copperhead majority in the county by an earnest effort. Hundreds of Democrats have already declared that they will vote for Grant, and as the campaign progresses hundreds more who were never voted the Republican ticket. It would not greatly surprise us to see the political character of Berks entirely changed by the coming election. Lawrence, where the heaviest Democratic county in New York, now returns the Republican majorities, and so may it be with Berks."

The Coshocton, O., *Age*, of Friday, says:

"We this week unfurl to the breeze our colors for the next campaign. Gen. U. S. Grant, whose prowess in war is only equalled by his integrity and ability in council, is our first choice. No man has deserved more at the hands of the people, and will be elected by the largest majority ever given on this continent."

The Republicans of the Fourth ward, Cleveland, Ohio, the banner ward of the city, organized a Grant Club on Friday night, which was addressed by Hon. R. P. Spalding. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Spalding said:

"Chase, Colfax, Curtin and Morton, all civilians, would qualify for the highest civil chair, but the successful party in the next campaign will achieve its victory through the prestige of military renown. A civilian would be elected. Grant is not a statesman, but a plain, modest, good common sense man, who hates pomp and display, and therefore in his own humble life is also a man of rare judgment; a good judge of men. Like Washington, Sheridan, Sherman, Johnson, and other gallant and successful Generals, proved bad politicians. The Southern people respect power when it is in the hands of men who know how to use it. Grant, President of the United States, will do more toward bringing the nation to harmonious action than all other powers combined."

Under Sentence of Death.

In the presentment of the Grand Jury for the October term of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, it is stated that Edward Ford, a negro, who was committed to prison May 12, 1851, for murder, under sentence of death, is still a prisoner, the warrant for his execution never having been signed. The conduct of Ford is represented by the officers of the prison to have been unexceptionable in every respect from the date of his incarceration, sixteen years ago. They consider him entitled to executive clemency, and so do the grand jury. In reply to this part of the presentment, Judge Ludlow replied that the Court had no power in the case, the entire responsibility resting with the Executive, and that several successive Governors had refused to pardon him for reasons deemed by them to be sufficient. Here is a singular case, where Governors have sufficient reasons why they should not pardon a man convicted of murder, but not sufficient to inflict the penalty of the law. How easily our Executives could get out of such a dilemma, and the prisoner be relieved of uncertainty, if the Governor was clothed with power to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life, or for such a term as circumstances developed subsequent to conviction might suggest.

The Grand Jury also called attention of the Court to the case of Newton Campion, formerly an engineer in the United States Navy, who was convicted of the murder of Mary Kearney one year ago, and sentenced to be hung. The officers of the prison are of the opinion that he is insane, and the Grand Jury agree with them. They recommend his removal to the State Insane Asylum.

New York State.

The Democrats of New York, especially the city, we are assured, are rent into numerous factions by their nominations. A letter to the Charleston *Courier*, not only declares that "it is not by any means certain that the Democrats will carry this State,"—for the accuracy of which all of us, says the *Times*, can vouch—but assigns as a reason that "honest Democrats will be unable to sign on the heavy Copperhead majority in the county by an earnest effort. Hundreds of Democrats have already declared that they will vote for Grant, and as the campaign progresses hundreds more who never voted the Republican ticket. It would not greatly surprise us to see the political character of Berks entirely changed by the coming election." Lawrence, where the heaviest Democratic county in New York, now returns Republican majorities, and so may it be with Berks.

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Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Explanatory, Pronouncing, Etymological and Synonymous, with a Copious Appendix, Abridged from the Quarto Dictionary of Noah Webster, LL.D., as revised by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D., and Noah Porter, D.D. *By William A. Wheeler.* Illustrated with more than six hundred engravings on wood. Royal octavo, pp. 800. Sheep, gilt marble edges. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam. Pittsburgh: J. L. Read, 67 Wood street. Price $6 00.

The Messrs. Merriman have conferred a favor upon the public by adding to their invaluable series of Dictionaries the work of which the above is the full title. To every man who thinks, or hears or reads a "Webster" has become indispensable—and it is therefore a matter of the utmost importance that all should be able to obtain a volume that may be adapted to their wants and circumstances. The great "Unabridged Pictorial" can never be displaced from the proud position which it has taken as "the best," but the present issue is an unfortune and valuable. Of only about half the size of the "Unabridged," it yet contains most of its matter. Its omissions being mainly in the quotation of authorities, and a few obsolete and rare words, and for the great majority of persons it will subserve all needed requirements almost as well, and is much more easily handled.

In addition to the illustrations profusely scattered through the body of the work under their appropriate words, it has some thirty pages of beautiful cuts, grouped and classified at the end of the volume. In the introduction are found very full and satisfactory discussions of the "Principles of Pronunciation" and "Orthography," a copious list of "Words spelled two or more ways," and a list of "Prefixes and Suffixes," with their use, meaning and derivation. In the dictionary proper, the synonyms are, as in the Unabridged, printed in a separate paragraph and smaller type. The etymology and definitions are substantially the same—somewhat reduced and condensed, as in the larger work.

In the appendix are given the usual tables, classical, scriptural, geographical, biographical, &c.; quotations from foreign phrases, words, &c., &c. There are also found in it two instructive and valuable features, not given in the unabridged, viz: 1. "A glossary of Scottish words and phrases," invaluable to the admirers of Burns, Hogg, Scott and other Caledonian celebrities. 2. A vocabulary of perfect and allowable rhymes, based upon the corresponding words in Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, but much more copious and accurate. And the appendix closes with the thirty pages of cuts above mentioned.

While not intended to supersede the "unabridged," this edition of Webster appears better than any other to fill all the requirements of a dictionary at once copious, portable and cheap; and to students, families, business men and all others who, either for convenience or economy, desire a more condensed and less expensive work, this beautiful and substantial volume can be unqualifiedly recommended. On sale by J. L. Read, 67 Wood street.

The Last Illness of Governor Andrew.

The Boston papers give additional particulars of the death of Governor Andrew. He was sitting on Tuesday evening, at his residence, on Charles street, surrounded by his family, and was in the enjoyment of his usual health. The door bell rang, and a member of the Suffolk bar was ushered into the room, when the family retired. The Governor asked the gentleman to be seated, and remarking that the room was very close, opened the window. The gentleman stated his business briefly, wishing to retain him in a case, and observing that he was apparently fatigued and not disposed to give attention to the matter, was about retiring, when the Governor detained him a moment, but upon him at his office, as he saw he was fatigued. The Governor replied that he felt ill, and expressed a fear of paralysis, requesting that Dr. Derby might be called in. The doctor was immediately summoned, and when informed the Governor made a gesture significant of his knowledge of his condition. Mrs. Andrew entered the room with the Governor, who had been supported to the couch, person on hand. As he was speechless, but not unconscious, he was asked if he wished a pencil and paper, and signified by assent. Upon these being brought. His right hand refused its office, and he attempted to use his left hand, but finding it fruitless he placed the pencil between his teeth, and began the work of his ordinary, but the pencil dropped from his lips and he passed into that sleep from which he never awoke to a realizing sense of the scenes of this world.

Among some friends on Saturday morning, Governor Andrew alluded to the case of Senator Pond, and remarked: "If I ever have such an illness as that, I hope I shall not recover with my physical and mental powers impaired." On the same evening he completed the arrangement for the delivery of his eulogy on Edward Everett, and the oration at the inauguration of the statue in the Public Garden. The 22d of February was fixed upon as the most fitting anniversary for the public exercises.

The funeral of Governor Andrew will take place on Saturday at noon. The State authorities will adopt substantially the same measures as at the funeral of the Hon. Edward Everett. Governor Bullock will make a general order.

What the Freedmen's Bureau Has Done.

From data obtained at Washington it appears that under the Freedmen's Bureau Law, funds, in round numbers, have been distributed in the last five months as follows: Virginia, $12,300; North Carolina, $82,500; South Carolina, $104,700; Georgia, $125,100; Alabama, $86,900; Florida, $1,000; Mississippi, $55,000; Louisiana $21,100; Tennessee, $10,000; Arkansas, $12,000. Making a total of about $411,650. At the last reports small portions of this money were yet on hand, but it is believed that every dollar of it will be required to settle the outstanding bills.

The report do not show the exact number of persons who were relieved; they give the number aided each day, but an aggregate of the daily reports would not furnish the required figures, because many have been relieved every day for weeks and even months; others wanted help perhaps but for a few days. A careful comparison and examination of the various reports lead to the conclusion that between seventy-five and eighty thousand different persons were relieved, some of whom were supported for weeks, and others probably for months. The same comparison and study indicates that considerably more than half these persons were whites. The supplies furnished were mainly corn and pork; the returns already made to the bureau, with a moderate estimate for the few districts not yet in, give an aggregate of about 800,000 pounds of pork and 120,000 bushels of corn. This, added to the number of persons relieved may be to some extent deceptive, but this statement of the amount of corn and pork distributed shows conclusively on what a grand scale the charity of the nation was exercised.

The Condition of Mexico.

The hopes awakened by the persistent and successful effort of the Juarists have not been realized since the capture of the capital, nor are they likely to be. The financial state of the country is greatly depressed, and a general crisis seems to be expected. Those who have any business are contracting and preparing for the storm the best they can. According to a letter from the City of Mexico there is a fixed opinion among the Mexicans, and most foreigners, that the expected civil war will soon bring after it the hoarded and wished for peace of the United States. Powerful interests and passions here, and, it is surmised, some also in the United States—are at work to endeavor to drag the American people into intervention in Mexican affairs. It is conceded that this government will be compelled, ere long, to appear in the market, either in Wall street or in the lobby of the American Congress, for terms and means to drag it out of its financial mire, and it is extensively believed that, in venturing on its present course of driving its own people into despair and revolt, it relies on the ultimate support of American bayonets.

A YOUNG colored man, Augustus Washington, attended, some twenty years ago, an academy in New Hampshire, in which he won the esteem of his teachers and fellow students, by his exemplary conduct and rapid progress in study. Feeling, notwithstanding his good treatment, the prejudices against his race in this country, he sought a home in Liberia; and with what result? He now owns a fine farm of one thousand acres, under high cultivation, and well stocked with cattle and agricultural implements, and he is extensively engaged in the making and exporting of sugar and molasses. This enterprising farmer is also among the foremost public men of Liberia: he is Speaker of the House of Representatives, and held in high honor by both natives and emigrants.

THERE is great stringency in the Louisville coal market. Money is scarce, but coal is scarcer. Then what is money without coal? The *Journal* states that there are only 87,000 bushels in the hands of dealers, and this, even with great economy, would not supply the demand for more than fifteen days. The price is now ten to twelve dollars per load of 25 bushels. There are, however, 275,000 bushels not far from Louisville, which is being held tightly by speculators. The *Journal* calls upon these owners of this to bring it forward like men, and sell it at reasonable prices. They will hardly heed the call.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A LETTER from Lima says: The report received by last mail that the Spanish government had sent instructions to Admiral Mendez Nunez to return with his squadron to Spain, did not produce the desired effect. The Spanish Cabinet took too much pains to have the news circulated, and the agents sent out by them to ascertain the effect that the report would produce in bullying the Allies into a fancied security, will have to report that the trick has failed—the bait was not swallowed. They are expected, and a reception worthy of the fighting Admiral awaits him.

THEY are determined not to be out of the fashion in Maryland. The twenty thousand dollars appropriated last fall to sustain the old Baltimore Police Board and test the constitutionality of the law, it is found, were distributed among members of the Maryland Legislature—ten thousand dollars going to that body to prevent the new City Charter bill from passing, and the remainder finding its way into the pockets of certain Democratic lawyers.

PERSONAL.

—Mme. Knapp-Young, the new prima donna, who made her debut at the Academy last week, as Zelika, has put the critics in raptures. She is said to sing with little apparent effort. Her voice is a rich soprano, of great mellowness and power, sweet throughout: best in the upper and middle registers.

—Gen. Sheridan, after a ride through New England, has arrived in New York, where he will remain some time.

—A city of Mexico correspondent says: Admiral Tegethoff has become tired of dancing attendance upon the President and his amiable Minister, Lerdo, and has retired to the Cuernevaca Valley, where Maximilian had an estate, and used to spend a portion of his time. Here he will await instructions from Austria. Each day the change in the remains of the late Archduke is visible, and shortly it will be found necessary to adopt other means than those taken to preserve them. It is rumored upon the street that they will be placed in the cathedral tomorrow, when the public will be admitted to see them.

—The selection of Boston by Mr. Dickens for commencing his readings in this country is a compliment with which the "hub" justly feels proud. His selections for the first evening will be "The Christmas Carol" and the trial of "Bardell vs. Pickwick" from the Pickwick Papers. The prices of admission will be $1 50, and half a dollar extra will be charged for reserved seats. Mr. Dickens intends to read four evenings each week, giving also possibly a matinee, and has a tour in the country will be limited to twenty weeks. An attempt has been made in England to dissuade Mr. Dickens from visiting the United States, because, as he is told, he is so unpopular here.

—A London letter says: "Lord Brougham made his last dying speech and confession a fortnight ago, (you doubtless saw it in the papers,) but he lingers still. A Scotchman always dies hard. Having relieved his mind respecting "the course things would take after him," he has risen from his bed, and now takes daily drives in his carriage. But it is said that his memory and sight are gone, and the wonderful old man has clearly exhausted the resources of nature."

—The Princess of Wales, since her return to London, from Wiesbaden, has been able completely to throw off her character of invalid. She has traveled through without any medical attendant, and came by train from Darmstadt to Antwerp in one journey. The sojourn at Wiesbaden has been attended with the happiest results, not the least of which is that, by the inevitable incidents of the various excursions, the soundness of the recovery has been fully tested by the changes and temperature and weather, and rough trial of the joints, and that the critical period when, if at all, relapse might have been expected or feared, has been passed successfully. The Princess is now in Scotland, is looking well, and is able to move about freely with the slight aid of a stick. The perfect restoration of movement must be the work of time and care.

—A great literary curiosity has been discovered at Salzburg, by Dr. John N. Berger, who will soon be appointed Austrian Minister of Justice. It is the diary kept by the executioner of Salzburg, who died in that town in 1816, after filling his bloody position for nearly fifty years. In this diary the executioner of Salzburg gives a minute account of the executions of the five hundred persons whom he hanged, beheaded, or broke on the wheel during his long career. During the same time he whipped several thousand men, women and children, for minor offenses. Among the five hundred he executed was a young girl of fourteen, and a man of eighty-nine, and his own cousin. Dr. Berger will soon publish the interesting work.

—It is rumored that Prince Gortschakoff is about to wed a divorced lady, aged twenty-four years. The Prince is now seventy. Further, the Emperor is said to be very eager for the wedding to take place, as a near relative of his is interested in the lady.

—When General Sheridan stopped at Salisbury, the other day, to shake hands with the people, an honest looking laborer stepped up first, and saying, "I would like to, if you will shake hands with a teamster." "I used to drive oxen myself once," replied little Phil., and has never failed to drive everything which he has undertaken since.

—The tidings of Gov. Andrew's death, Wednesday evening called out resolutions of respect from several of the political meetings in Boston, and Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of an installation sermon in that city, paid an eloquent tribute to his life and memory. Within the last few weeks sudden death has removed Loring, Dana, Pond and Andrew, all prominent and honored citizens of Boston, and in the immediate vicinity, and men to whom Massachusetts will ever owe respect and honor, and whom she and the world can ill afford to spare.

—Speaker Colfax, during the session, will occupy the celebrated Sickles mansion on Sixteenth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. The house is one of the finest in the city, and Mrs. Clark, Clinton Lloyd, Esq., will both have residences of their own. Senator Trumbull has taken one of the newly fitted mansions east of the Capitol, fronting on the Grand Square. This is one of the three fine houses built out of the old Capitol prison by Mr. Brown, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. The Senators and members are coming in gradually, and everybody seems to expect a protracting of the last session of the thirty-ninth Congress.

—The newspapers have been trying to marry Miss Netty Marshall, (daughter of ex-General Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky,) the author-ess, to Lord William Musgrove, himself an author. In a letter to a Louisville friend, Miss Marshall says: "I know no Christian Lord, name of 'Musgrove,' and I have no present intention of sailing for Europe."

—A touching incident is related of the Empress Charlotte. It appears that she has painted a charming landscape of the park of Tervueren, and placed in the foreground her ill-fated husband, surrounded by several of the principal personages of his court. Some of the old adherents of the house of Orleans have lately gone over to pay a visit, and have seen the picture there, and say that the likeness to the late Emperor is perfect.

—It is reported that Mrs. Lincoln is actually preparing to publish a book. Miss Olive Logan, the New York actress and writer, is said to have been engaged to assist her in the literary labor.

—The marriage of the mighty evoker of spirits, Mr. Home, and Madame Moet, the champagne widow, is announced.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge and the sublime truths revealed in the character of that great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits," but by the acknowledged dependence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, the ancient heathens of Greece and Rome, who, however, are taught to recognize in their Supreme a Being whose "tender mercies were inserted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy," set apart days for the purpose of offering thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and waters it, he who "visiteth the furrows and bleseth the springings thereof," who "crowneth the year with his goodness," who "maketh the pastures to be filled with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn, who "causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man," who "is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," who "saveth us from our enemies," whose "throne is everlasting and ever," and who "inhabiteth the praises of whose God is the Lord."

The United States have increased assurances of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, to his children during the past year. Among untold terrible war, and permitted our people to reposeone most unfeeling enemy to disturb them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the rights established by the blood and sacrifices of the fathers, and the liberties of the people, have been preserved and defended as the ark of their political safety.

As a kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed unmolested over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have followed in their footsteps, and given increase to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all time and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering infant that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit. It softens the gums, abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind colic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints, it is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations contain opium and are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

EGG PRESERVING COMPOUND.

Egg Preserving Compound.
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One bottle of

JUDD'S EGG PRESERVING COMPOUND

Will preserve 50 dozen of Eggs.

Sold at

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REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER.
No. 160 Smithfield street.

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General Grant in England.

The London *Times* of the 15th inst. gives the following view of General Grant as a candidate, as seen from the outside world: "There are many forcible considerations which must recommend General Grant to the nation above all competitors. In the present condition of the country what is wanted more than anything else is a strong man at the head of the administration. No man can be that in these days who has not the good will of the people on his side and the army at his back. Of weak or compliant Presidents there have been plenty, and a firm President is an obstruction to the business of the country if he represents views which are obnoxious to the majority. General Grant seems to combine the necessary advantages and qualifications in his own person more completely than any candidate who has yet been named. He has rendered services to the northern cause which can never be forgotten, and he has not committed himself to a single act which shows him to be unworthy of the fullest confidence. His advice would probably be followed when the advice of no one else would be even listened to. He is still the idol of the army, whose votes will have no unimportant share in deciding the election. There has probably never been another man in the republic so generally popular since the time of Washington. His past services are unimportant compared with those which he might now render to his countrymen, for almost any one else which the President was strong enough to carry out would be better than the confusion caused by perpetual hostilities between the executive and the legislature. General Grant is just man, and his character justifies the expectation that he would act, in any position in which he was placed, with an earnest regard for the interests of his country. When he decided upon he could accomplish. As affording them relief from the present contentions and heart-burnings, a large proportion of the people would probably welcome Grant as their President, and the Republicans have done wisely in placing a check upon some of their extreme organs in opposition to him. He may be supplanted by another candidate of whom the world has not yet heard a whisper, but his defeat could not be attempted without sacrifices which the Republicans, powerful as they are, are not prepared to make."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY, this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. MILLER retiring from

The Daily Commercial

A SERIOUS JOKE.

An Englishman Flying from a Dusky Bride.

Some men who recently returned from the Plains tells a story of a young Englishman traveling in the West, who was made the victim of a practical joke. Like most of his countrymen, he was full of conceit, and thought because he lived in London he knew the whole world. Several of his friends, out of jest, proposed to one of the peaceful chiefs for the hand of his daughter, assuming that the proposal came from the Londoner. The Indian accepted at once and informed his dusky child of the fact. She relished the betrothal, and went to her supposed lover, saying, in broken English, "Me your squaw; very glad. Go cross big water. Take squaw!" John Bull did not understand what it all meant, until the aboriginal parent, who had mastered a good deal of our language, assured him he could have his daughter in marriage, and that their nuptials should be celebrated immediately if the lover desired it.

The Englishman was shocked and horrified, as well he might have been, at the idea of carrying home the child of the forest, who, among other pleasant habits, was addicted to getting drunk and standing on her head at the corner of the street. He was afraid, however, to decline, and when he asked counsel, the wags swore the savage would consider his refusal an insult to the tribe, and revenge it on the spot.

The unfortunate Englishman was in a desperate strait, and the same night bought a horse, left his baggage behind, rode off into the woods, and was not seen until a month after in St. Louis. He resolved never to return to the plains, where he fancies he would instantly be tomahawked.—*New York Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The "Mugger-Peer" of India.

An English naturalist has recently published an interlaining account of his visit to the famous Crocodile Pond or "Mugger-peer," which lies northwest of Kurrachee, in India.

The pond is about three hundred yards in circumference, and contains many little grassy islands, on which the majority of the crocodiles were then basking; some were asleep on its slimy sides, others half submerged in the muddy water, while now and then a huge monster would raise himself upon his diminutive legs, and, waddling for a few paces, fall flat on his belly. Young ones, from a foot in length and upward, ran nimbly along the margin of the pond, disappearing suddenly in the turbid waters as soon as we approached. The largest crocodile lives in a long, narrow tank, separate from the others. The Fakirs, and natives who worship in the neighboring temples, have painted his forehead red—they venerate the old monster, making a salaam to his majesty whenever he shows himself above water. A handsome young Beloochee, whose occupation was to feed the animals informed us that the said king was upward of two hundred years old (?) and that, by way of a "tit-bit," he was in the habit of devouring the young crocodiles. During our visit this enormous brute was asleep on the bank of his dwelling place, and seemed quite indifferent to our presence, although we came within a foot of him, and even attempted to rouse him by rubbing his nose with a leg of goat's flesh, which, however, a young one sieged; and dived under the water. Our attendant tried in vain to excite their ferocity; but beyond a feeble attempt to snap their trenchant teeth, the animals showed no disposition to attack us. A pony was wading about in the pond, and feeding on the grassy hillocks, but the crocodiles took no notice of him. The water in the pond felt cold although fed by two hot springs, the one of which was so high a temperature that I could not retain my hand in it; yet animal life existed; for I found where the water bubbled up from its sandy bottom, and in the lade running to the tank, abundance of a species of small black spiral sheil. We had a refreshing bath in a reservoir close by; the temperature though not so high as the last, was still warm and pleasant. I should be sorry, however, to repeat the experiment, not from the chances of meeting with a crocodile (for I believe the Fakirs of the temple guard well against such accidents) but from the circumstances that (as is generally the case all over the East) lepers and persons affected with loathsome diseases repair to such localities. The crocodiles dig deep into the sand, under the neighboring date trees, and there deposit their eggs. Quantities of decidituous teeth, of various sizes, were strewn along the slimy sides of the pond. Strangers are expected to stand treat, not only by the Fakirs and natives, who gain a livelihood by hanging about the pond and showing the monsters, but even the crocodiles themselves seem to anticipate a feast, and on the arrival of a party come out in unusual numbers. Accordingly we had a goat slaughtered, during which operation the brutes seemed to rouse themselves as if preparing for a rush. Then our guide, taking piece after piece of the flesh, dashed it on the bank, uttering a low, growling sound, at which the whole tank became in motion, and crocodiles of whose existence we had before been ignorant splashed through the shallow water, struggling which should seize the prize. The shore was literally covered with the scaly monsters, snapping their jaws at one another. They seize their food with the side of the mouth, and toss the head backward that it may fall into the throat. A few were observed to bolt their portion on the shore after very slight mastication but the majority, anxious to escape from their greedy companions, made instantly for the water, and disappeared with the piece of flesh sticking between their jaws. Our young Beloochi friend informed us that they generally swallow their food at once, and do not, as has been asserted, bury it until it becomes putrid, also that other large individuals besides the old king frequently devour the young soon after they are hatched. Crocodiles wallowing in the mud of the Nile, or gavials in the Indus, are sights which one is prepared to encounter, but the traveler may wander far before he meets with a scene so strange and unexpected as that just described. How these animals found their way inland to this solitary oasis we could not discover. It can only be surmised that they had probably been introduced by the natives.

One of Nature's Noblemen.

It matters not where the following incident occurred, so that it is true:

My thoughts were far away from any nobleman of any kind, as I stood among a throng of others in one of the elegant dry goods establishments situated on the fashionable promenade of our thriving metropolis.

I was one of the many who lined the polished counter, looking with admiring eyes on the beautiful fabrics temptingly displayed. The half hour's absence of the obliging clerk, who could find the style I required only in a distant part of the house, allowed me to be entertained with watching the stream of fair ones coming and departing.

And while I waited and made mental criticism to amuse myself, an incident occurred a little out of the observation of shop visitors.

A slight, small woman, pale, sad-eyed, and wearing faded black, came in with a new influx of visitors, walking timidly, and casting a half frightened glance at the piles of pretty stuffs.

A bright new material on the counter near where I stood caught her eye; she tremblingly inquired the price; when she was told, my sharp eyes saw a bill twisted in the quivering fingers with a perplexed, troubled air, and my ears caught the murmured—

"Annie will need ten yards."

"Will you take it?"

She lified her, pale, meek face, and answered:

"I cannot; I did not think it would cost so much."

She was turning away, when a gentleman, like myself, who had been looking and listening drew near her, asking the clerk:

"What does the lady want? I will wait on her; you attend to the customer below."

The respectful manner in which he was obeyed, made me at once aware that he was the proprietor, and I was a little surprised at what followed immediately after.

"How many yards did you want, madam?"

"Her astoshment was amazing.

"I can't take it, sir."

"I am not talking about that," with a smile, "just please to answer my question."

He cut off more than she falteringly mentioned, and while he was packing it she found voice to tell him that ill health had forced her to relinquish the work with which she had obtained a support for herself and two fatherless children. But the eldest girl, barely seventeen, was going to teach in a week, and she needed a dress to make her presentable.

Himalayan Vultures.

Dr. Andrew Leith Adams, in his "Wanderings of a Naturalist in India," writes as follows of the vultures and other rapacious birds in the Himalayas:

Amid all the grandeur of the Himalayas, it is a most attractive sight to the naturalist to behold the vultures and rapacious birds soaring over the vast ravines and around the tops of the mighty mountains. Let him choose a summer evening, with that clear blue sky almost characteristic of the Himalayas, and just as the sun casts his last rays on the snowclad mountains—when the quiet is only broken by the cry of the eagle, the bleat of the goat, or the shrill pipe of the black partridge—then the vultures, kites, and jackdaws may be seen wheeling in vast circles; some are gliding along, apparently without an effort, others appear suspended motionless in the vast canopy of heaven; while, careering in his majesty, the lammergeyer guides up his great wings and swoops downards, mayhap to rise again and join the medney he has just left, or stretching forth his pinions to their fullest extent, he sails along the mountain brow to the projecting cliff on which his eyrie stands, safe, for there who dare assail him!

After a bear or other large animal is killed, the hunter soon finds himself surrounded by rapacious birds, where none were seen before; they are observed dashing down the glens, and sailing in circles round his quarry. Some sweep within a few yards of him, others are soaring at higher elevations, and even at such vast altitudes that the huge bearded vulture appears only as a speck in the blue sky, but gradually it becomes more distinct as its wide gyrations increase. It may gather itself up and close its wings, or dash in one fell swoop hundreds of feet, and the next instant is seen perched on the jutting rock beside him. Such, then, are the usual appearances observed soon after the death of a large animal; and the hunter wonders whence all these great vultures and carrion-crows have come; but, if, immediately after his noble they has rolled down the crag, he direct his eyes heavenwards he will observe carrion-crows or vultures, at various distances and elevations, sailing leisurely about, while the one nearest to him, observing the death of his quarry, instantly commences to descend, then one follows the other until the valley resounds with the hoarse croaking of the crows, and the air feels alive with them. It is surprising the numbers that are sometimes observed to congregate on these occasions. I have seen no less than sixty vultures and crows on and around the carcass of a newly killed bear.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HYGEIA.—We are unable to publish all the scientific testimonials, which have been bestowed upon HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, and we content ourselves with mentioning the names of some of the physicians prescribing this Beverage of Health:

Avery, M. D.; Bergen; Baker, M. D.; Yaphank; Bigelow, M. D., N. Y.; Bleeken, M. D., Reading; Brooke, M. D., N. Y.; Buck, M. D., Lafayette; Caine, M. D., Redwing; Carey, M. D., N. Y.; Chauveau, M. D., N. Y.; Cloha, M. D., Newburg; Cok, M. D., N. Y.; Comstock, M. D., St. Louis; Corey, M. D., Brooklyn; Cleard, M. D., Jersey City; Crane, M. D., N. Y.; Crane, M. D., Elizabeth; Dolmold, Prof., N. Y.; Dilthy, M. D., Williamsburg; Elliott, M. D., N. Y.; Fraser, M. D., N. Y.; Fresh, M. D., N. Y.; Frerichs, M. D., N. Y.; Gardiner, M. D., Brooklyn; Goodwlie, M. D., N. Y.; Gordon, M. D., Boston; Goulden, M. D., N. Y.; Halsted, M. D., N. Y.; Hart, M. D., Britain; Hart, M. D., N. Y.; Holtke, M. D., Staten Island; Holcomb, Prof., N. Y.; Howe, M. D., Boston; Hull, M. D., N. Y.; Lowenthal, M. D., N. Y.; Loomis, M. D., N. Y.; Mitchell, M. D., N. Y.; Millard, M. D., N. Y.; Moderer, M. D., N. Y.; Reichbert, M. D., Brooklyn; Rupprecht, M. D., N. Y.; Pelawess, M. D., N. Y.; Schaffer, M.D., Brooklyn; Sell, M. D., N. Y.; Sheville, M. D., N. Y.; Schucking, M.D., Wash.; Sims, M.D., Fredericksville Smith, M. D., N. Y.; Stuzer, M.D., Williamsburg; Taylor, M. D., N. Y.; Teller, M. D., N. Y.; Thomson, M. D., N. Y.; Tobias, M. D., N. Y.; Van Buren, Lockrow, Albany; Vaughan, M. D., N. Y.; Warner, M. D., N. Y.; Weber, M. D., N. Y.; Wescott, M. D., N. Y.; Wescott, M.D., Elizabeth; White, M. D., N. Y.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York. Price $6 per dozen; 60 per bottle. Sold at Druggists and Grocers.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Sole Agent, at Graff & Reiter's, 215 Liberty street. Also C. F. BAUMAN, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—APOPLEXY—Ye who are in hourly dread of death, whose lives hang on the snapping of a thread, would act wisely in having recourse to occasional doses of these safety valves or life-preserving pills—they regulate the action of the vital functions, equalize the circulation of the blood, and invigorate the nervous system. Persons of full habit, who are liable to epilepsy, rush of b ood to the head, should always have a supply on hand. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—A certain cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Heartburn, Spasms, &c., and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Price 25 cents per box.

STOCK SALES.

BANK, BRIDGE AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, November 5th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

43 shares Second National Bank;
43 shares Allegheny National Bank;
35 shares Birmingham Bridge Co;
10 shares Pittsburgh Fruit House Association;

A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.

July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 103 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND Insurance Broker.

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa. d

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES CAN BE DETECTED BY GETTING ONE OF OUR THREE LEGGED MICROSCOPES.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT, 56 FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN H. HAMPTON.....JOHN DALZELL.

LAW PARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership for the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in all of its branches. All business will be promptly attended to at their office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. HAMPTON, JOHN DALZELL.

October 9, 1967.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.

TIERNAN & HAY, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

DIAMOND DEALERS, IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.

NOW OPENING, THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORDERS BY MAIL CAREFULLY EXECUTED

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, eod

TO OIL REFINERS.

THOS. S. CALHOUN, CARPENTER, NO. 167 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CRUDE OIL, CONDENSING AND WATER TANKS, AGITATORS, BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

IRON TANK, BOTTOMS AND TOPS, AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. eod

RICHARD E. BREED & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware, BOHEMIAN AND LAVA FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Tea Trays, &c., &c. 100 Wood Street. MWS

PATENT REVERSIBLE PAPER COLLAR,

Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,

Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of

BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.

THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.

Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market.

For sale to the trade by

F. H. EVANS, Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

ALUM.

20 BBLS. FOR SALE BY

S. A. FAHNESTOCK & SON & CO., Corner Wood and First sts. eod

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK OF CARPETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL WOOL INGRAINS, WOOL DUTCH, LIST AND RAG, HALL AND STAIR, COTTAGE AND HEMP, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRUGGETS.

MEDALLION DRUGGETS.

WE OFFER MANY OF OUR GOODS MUCH BELOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.

☞ Special inducements to those who Buy to Sell.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO., 21 FIFTH STREET, OVER BATES & BELL'S.

VELVET CARPETS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO, NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS, OFFER TO CASH BUYERS BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET, NEXT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR. eod

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBON, Trimming and Notion House,

The Largest Store and Stock.

ANOTHER LINE OF New Goods, JUST RECEIVED AT Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.,

Including a splendid assortment of BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, ZEPHYR KNIT AND WOOLEN GOODS.

CALL AND SEE US.

Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.

JOS. HORNE & CO. WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND RIBBON HOUSE, J. D. BERND, Cor. Fifth and Market Sts., SECOND FLOOR.

J. BENSWANGER & CO., 55 MARKET STREET, Wholesale Dealers IN MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, BONNETS, &c.

We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c., OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN. PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER, 83 WOOD STREET.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS, MANUFACTURERS OF EUREKA CARBON OIL, THE CELEBRATED Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils, And Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent, No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM.....C. A. KEHEW.....W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHIO OIL WORKS. Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of LUBRICATING OILS, NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET, BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS. CHECKERED FRONT, 273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED. JOHN F. CLULEY HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST. Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED. WHITE, ORR & CO., 25 FIFTH STREET, OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

1867. FALL 1867. DRY GOODS. M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO., 103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS AND Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO., 103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW STOCK.

IRISH POPLINS, POPLIN PLAIDS, FRENCH POPLINS, EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, ALPACA SKIRTS, PLAID SHAWLS, PLAID SILKS, FRENCH CORSETS, BALMORAL SKIRTING, CLOAKING PLAIDS, CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL, 21 FIFTH ST.

DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO. 59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them. The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For the present, particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior quality of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to. JOHN ROTH & SON.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ARLE. CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELLARD

HATCH, MAURICE & CO., RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Liquors IN BOND AND FREE, No. 218 Walnut St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

R. P. GETTY, WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS, No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, NO. 341 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders can be accommodated. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which every attention will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the best in the State.

tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, FOURTH STREET, BET. WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN AVENUES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The undersigned, formerly a joint partner in the Everett House, takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the St. Nicholas for a term of years. The said Hotel has been renovated, refitted and refurnished with modern improvements and conveniences, and every way comfortable. My table will be provided with the best the market affords and charges moderate, and every attention given to supply the wants of the guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. $2 50 PER DAY.

E. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, Wholesale and Retail, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FALL GOODS A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, TICKINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS, LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods, MERINOS, COBURGS, DELAINES, PRINTS, SATINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN, DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 Fifth Street.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

New Dress and Cloak Trimmings. Super Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons. New Styles of Gloves and Hosiery. Embroideries of all kinds. Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs. The New "Glove Fitting Corset." Hair Pins and Waterfalls—new styles. Evening Shawls and Circulars—new.

A NEW LOT OF Fashionable Jet and Bogwood Jewelry. The celebrated "S. S." Kid Glove, $1 10, Every Pair Warranted. The "Star Shirt," Suspenders, Ties, &c

A complete Line of Fall and Winter Undershirts and Drawers.

Another Lot of those Superior PROMENADE SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS.

We have just opened a choice line of FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTIONS, which we offer to Cash Buyers at Eastern Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 FIFTH STREET.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., No. 115 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, BROWN SHEETINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices before making their purchases.

FULLERTON'S Freeport Barred Flannels.

We are the Agents for the sale of this well-known make.

Fullerton's Barred Flannels Sold at MILL PRICE. Strictly on Commission. Allegenville Fullerton Flannels have name on each piece.

"Greenville Woolen Mills," W. Craig & Co. We have accepted the Agency of this Mill, and are prepared to sell at MILL PRICE.

Greenville Barred Flannels, AND COUNTRY BLANKETS.

These Flannels are 34 inches wide, the heaviest Scoured Flannels in the market and intrinsically good value.

Blankets, 10-4, weighing 6¼ lbs.
Blankets, 11-4, weighing 7¼ lbs.

These goods we deliver here at MILL PRICE, saving to buyers of FREIGHT AND CHARGES.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, No. 115 Wood street Pittsburgh.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

JOHN GILL & SONS WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, NO. 113 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited to examine our stock, particularly OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

H. CHILDS & CO., NO. 188 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER, INVITE THE INSPECTION OF City and Country Merchants To our large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of CUSTOM WORK, MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED, WHICH WE OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES, To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARP CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL HATS, MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER. 83 WOOD STREET.

CROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER, (LATE MILLER & RICKETSON) WHOLESALE GROCER, IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS, AND DEALER IN OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY, Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts. Is now receiving MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES, OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865. SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY, VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL), And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.

The Vintage of 1865 is conceded to be that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced. Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 bbls choice Havana Oranges;
50 boxes prime Lemons;
10 bbls Imported German Cherries;
25 boxes new Prunes;
300 drums New Figs;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 half boxes New Layer Raisins;
75 quarters New Layer Raisins,

AT REYMER & BROTHERS, NOS. 146 AND 148 WOOD ST.

Also, in Store, a Fine Stock of CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES, JELLIES, SPICES, &c., &c.

SUNDRIES.

318 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
150 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee;
110 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 pockets choice Old Government Java Coffee;
100 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
600 bbls choice P. R. Sugar;
250 bbls Refined Sugars;
50 half bbls Cuba Sugar;
30 hhds prime P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds choice Cuba Sugar;
200 half chests Green and Black Teas;
50 half chests choice Japan Teas;
400 dozen Brooms, choice to common;
100 Boxes, and arriving by Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CROCERIES. Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS, Soda, Tobacco, &c.. &c. A large and complete stock at low figures.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO. 130 and 132 Second street.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., No. 115 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, BROWN SHEETINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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These Flannels are 34 inches wide, the heaviest Scoured Flannels in the market and intrinsically good value.

Blankets, 10-4, weighing 6¼ lbs.
Blankets, 11-4, weighing 7¼ lbs.

These goods we deliver here at MILL PRICE, saving to buyers of FREIGHT AND CHARGES.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, No. 115 Wood street Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT, IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PIG METAL AND BLOOMS Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET, Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY, (Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c., NO. 74 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM, IRON BROKER, 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Corrawall, Donaghmore Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. tf28

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY. SPENCER, M'KAY & CO., MALSTERS AND BREWERS, OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT, PITTSBURGH, PA. ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY. NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. JOHN H. BOYTS & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,) Manufacturers of all kinds of LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S STEAM PUMPS, For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c. ALSO, BLOWER ENGINES, For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.

Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction. ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY, Agents, Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

THE PITTSBURGH Steam Brick Manufacturing Co. THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT. Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President. W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas. eod

WM. B. SCAIFE, NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN OIL WELL TUBING, GENUINE Lap Weld Gas Pipe, CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS, GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale Trade. SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c. EVERYTHING NEEDED IN PUMPING OIL WELLS. Sheet and Plate Iron Work, IRON TANKS, FOR STORING OIL, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, &c. COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS, BLACKSMITH WORK, BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES, REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.

WM. B. SCAIFE, NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST STREET. MTH

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS. SINGER, NIMICK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates, Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel, Patent Rolled Saw Plates, Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel, Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c. 82 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS, (ESTABLISHED IN 1845.) ANDERSON, COOK & CO., Manufacturers of every description of STEEL, BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL. Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut SAW PLATES, Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel, Locomotive and Mill Cut Springs, B. B. Spring Steel, Horse Shoe Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—John D. Bailey, Auctioneer, on Saturday sold the residence of Mrs. Hutchinson, located at the corner of Penn street and Evans alley, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A foot race took place in East Birmingham on Saturday afternoon, between J. Davis and F. Donahue, for a purse of thirty dollars. The race was won by Davis, who beat his opponent ten feet.

BENEDICTS VS. SINGLE MEN.—The married nine of the Allegheny Base Ball Club have challenged the unmarried nine of the same club to play a match game of base ball on their grounds on West Common, Allegheny, to-morrow afternoon.

A SPECIAL TERM.—Judge McCandless on Saturday appointed the fourth Monday of January next for a special term of the United States District Court. This was rendered necessary on account of the large amount of business to be transacted.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—The lecture which Bishop Domenec was announced to deliver last evening in the Cathedral, was, owing to the inclemency of the weather, postponed until next Sunday evening. The lecture will relate to all matters connected with the late visit of the Bishop to Rome, and will prove interesting not only to the members of the Catholic Church, but to the public at large.

SCULLING RACE.—A single scull race, distance three miles, took place on the upper Monongahela course on Saturday afternoon, between Charles Simmer and John Rimmell. Simmer took the lead at the start and kept it until he reached the buoy, when Rimmell suddenly closed upon him, and an exciting race on the return took place. Simmer reached the starting point four lengths in advance and was declared the winner.

HOSE COMPANY IN MANCHESTER.—A fire company has recently been organized in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, to be known as the "Manchester Hose Company." Thomas D. Holmes has been chosen Captain, Michael Barnes President, and Moses Greenbaum Secretary. The company are raising subscriptions to procure a hose carriage and to erect an engine house. A fire apparatus has long been needed in Manchester, and the company will no doubt receive the necessary support from the citizens of that part of the city.

FIRE ON WATER STREET.—The alarm of fire at six o'clock on Saturday evening from Box 3, corner of Front and Short streets, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the second floor of the building located on Water street, between Short street and Redoubt alley, and occupied on the first story by Messrs. Patterson & Bishop, as a blacksmith shop, and the second story by Messrs. Beecky & Phillips, pump makers. The fire, it is supposed, was caused from a flue in the chimney of the blacksmith shop. It was extinguished before much damage had been done, and without the aid of the firemen. The alarm was sounded at precisely three-quarters of a minute to six o'clock by the central office time, which prevented the striking of the hour on the big bell.

GOSPEL THEMES FROM NATURE'S ELEMENTS.—Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church, delivered the sixth and last discourse of the series of Gospel Themes from Nature's Elements, in his church last evening, to a large congregation. The subject was "The Snow," and Mr. Clark made a most eloquent and instructive discourse upon it, the large assemblage listening to it with eager attention. These lectures have evidently been prepared with great care, and if published in some enduring form, would meet with a large and ready sale. They contain many brilliant thoughts, and are written in such elegant style that as literary compositions they would find a place in every judiciously selected library.

MR. Clark proposes a second series of evening discourses, entitled "The Gospel of Common Things," the subjects being "The Dress," "The Lamp," "The Door," "The House," "The Mirror," and "The Magnet." These will undoubtedly prove as instructive as those on the elements.

Murderous Assault With a Razor.

On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, Louis Schofield, better known as Tilt-Fisher, while walking along Main street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, in company with two friends, was assailed by a negro, who ran at him with a razor, cutting him severely in two or three places on the arm, also on the side of the head, and two or three times about the body. Schofield knocked his assailant down, and was in the act of giving him a sound beating, when one of his friends interfered, not knowing that Schofield had been cut, and the negro was released and ran away. In the scuffle with the negro Schofield's friend's clothes were cut almost into shreds with the razor, and it was not until the latter's friends at the request of Schofield knew that the latter been cut, or that his own clothes had been cut almost to pieces. When this state of affairs was ascertained, the party started after their assailant, but failed to find him, and as they did not know him he will probably not be arrested. Schofield's injuries although in places severe are quite painful. He resides in Duquesne borough, is foreman of Reynolds's foundry, and one of the four-oared crew of the Duquesne Boat Club.

ALLEGHENY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Organization of a Fireman's Association ---Delegates Chosen---Permanent Officers Elected.

On the 17th of October a meeting of the members of the different Fire Companies in Allegheny City was held, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the organization of a Fireman's Association in that city. Captain Casper Gang presided, and A. Donnelly acted as Secretary. No business of any importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to meet again last week.

At the appointed time three delegates from each Fire Company in the city met in the hall of the Columbia Engine House, to perfect the organization. On motion, Captain Gus. L. Braun, of the Hope Fire Company, was called to the chair, and A. Donnelly, of the Columbia, appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. E. Lagard, Joseph Drennan and Adam Gussell, was appointed to examine the credentials of delegates.

The Committee reported the following named persons as duly elected delegates:

Hope—Gus. L. Braun, 3 years; Jas. Wells, 2 years; E. Lacey, 1 year.

Gen. Grant—Joseph Drennan, 3 years; Chas. Souther, 2 years; Geo. Snyder, 1 year.

Columbia—Arthur Donnelly, 3 years; Wm. Corless, 2 years; Emery Lagard, 1 year.

Friendship Hose—Wm. Bowden, 3 years; Samuel D. Hedger, 2 years; James Hunter, 1 year.

Ellsworth Hose—Adam Grissel, 3 years; E. Artz, 2 years; Jacob Dipple, 1 year.

On motion, the report of the Committee was received and the credentials accepted.

On motion of Adam Gussell, the delegates proceeded to organize themselves into an Association.

The Constitution and By-Laws governing the Pittsburgh Firemen's Association were adopted for the government of this Association, with the exception of the name, which shall be the "Allegheny City Fireman's Association."

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers to serve for one year, when the following were elected:

Chief Engineer—James Crow, of the Friendship.

First Assistant Chief Engineer—John B. Holmes, of the Columbia.

Second Assistant Chief Engineer—Adam Grissell, of the Ellsworth.

President—Thomas B. Holmes, of the Manchester Hose.

Vice President—Wm. Hedger, of the Friendship.

Secretary—James Hunter, of the Friendship.

Treasurer—A. Donnelly, of the Columbia.

Committee on Finance—J. Drennan, of Gen. Grant; Gus. L. Braum, of Hope; Joseph Deboid, of Ellsworth; S. D. Hedger, of Friendship.

Committee on Conference—James Wells, of Hope; James Hunter, of Friendship; Charles Sautber, of Gen. Grant; Adam Grissell, of Ellsworth; E. Legard, of Columbia; John Speer, of Manchester Hose.

On motion, the Committee on Conference were instructed to secure a hall for the meetings of the Association.

On motion, the regular meetings of the Association will be held on the last Friday night each month, and the Association then adjourned.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Those deservedly popular comedians, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the "Irish Boy and Yankee Lass," will commence a short engagement to-night. They will make their bow in the new and laughable play, entitled "The Fairy Circle," one of the best in their extensive repertoire. Mrs. Williams will also appear in one of her unapproachable Yankee characters, the entertainment concluding with a farce in which the accurate Hotto will sustain the principal part. The Williams have always been great favorites here, and crowded houses will be the rule during their stay.

TABERNACLE TO-NIGHT.—The grand vocal and instrumental Concert, in aid of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Allegheny county, will take place this evening at Masonic Hall. In addition to those of several of our popular amateurs, the names of other excellent resident vocalists appear in the programme, and a highly entertaining concert is assured. Miss Hattie Jones, Miss C. Naumberg and Mrs. B. Benswanger will favor the audience with popular vocal and instrumental music, while Messrs. Applebaum, Brecht, Roedelheim, the Messrs. Toerge, Prof. Esker, and members of the Frohsinn Society will lend their invaluable assistance. The concert is given for a laudable object, and will doubtless prove as pecuniarily successful as it will be artistically meritorious.

ST. BRIDGET'S FAIR.—The fair in progress at St. Bridget's Church, Seventh ward, head of Webster street, continues to attract large numbers daily and nightly. It will continue during this week.

DAN RICE'S FAREWELL.

A Popular Ovation---Presentation From the Printers to the Great Showman---Interesting Speeches.

The out-door amusement season was brought to a late but brilliant conclusion on Saturday, by Dan Rice with his Great Show and School of Educated Animals. The weather was remarkably propitious for the season, and in the afternoon the mammoth tent was well filled to overflowing by an eager throng, assembled to enjoy the popular humorist's delightful witticisms, and to hear his farewell address.

Although evidently suffering from fatigue and extreme hoarseness, he was characteristically successful in his mirthful efforts, and being ably assisted by his associate arenic "Stars," the exhibition throughout gave the best satisfaction, as the frequent and hearty rounds of applause evidenced.

During a pause in the early part of the evening's entertainment, Mr. James Onion stepped inside the ring, and on behalf of the printers of Pittsburgh, presented Col. Rice with an elegantly bound copy of Shakspeare's Works. The following was read:

MR. ONSLOW'S ADDRESS.

Col. Rice: As an humble representative of the "art preservative of all arts," I have been deputed by some gentlemen to present you upon this occasion, your farewell appearance in Pittsburgh in the profession which you have for many years adorned, this small token of their regard. It is a work of immortal art—a copy of the Works of Shakspeare. Its intrinsic value, I presume, you will not so much appreciate as the motive which prompted the donors. May you, sir, in your retirement from the profession which you have so nobly adorned, carry with you all the best wishes of the people of this country, and especially of the community in which you were reared, and whose citizens were always proud to know you.

COL. RICE'S REPLY.

Mr. Onslow, and the gentlemen you have so eloquently represented in your well-timed remarks, in the presentation of the evidence of your good will towards me in presenting me with this elegant testimonial of your regard, which no one can better appreciate than me—the recipient thereof.

In my childish years how I longed to understand the book which I was enabled to obtain. Then a poor boy in this city, it was almost a mania with me to master it. I eagerly sought opportunities to do so, and was gratified through the kind assistance of men who, though dead, still live in my memory—Doctors Addison and McDowell—peace be to their ashes.

The first book I endeavored to understand was the Bible. The next shakespeare. The influence which the works of the Great Bard of Avon have exerted upon the world will never die. As has been beautifully said, "What sounds the ages rain are to the earth, Shakespeare is to the heart."

I thank you for this beautiful present, and when I look upon its unsullied leaves, I will think of the donors and wish them much happiness on earth and eternal rest hereafter.

The presentation was received by the audience as a pleasant and appropriate episode of the evening's entertainment.

MR. ONION'S ADDRESS.

Before retiring to doff the motley for the last time in Pittsburgh, Mr. Rice stepped into the circle which has been to him the scene of so many triumphs, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Before proceeding further with the entertainment this evening I have a few words to say to my old friends in this city. As this is my last night in professional life in Pittsburgh it is my inclination to say a few words in bidding you farewell, and allow me to request you to be as quiet as possible for a few minutes. I am quite overtaxed by my past labors, this being the last night's work of thirty weeks of laborious toil. I have during this time labored assiduously to interest and amuse the good people of my country and am considerably wearied with the associations of the past fortnight. I now bid your patience for a short time, and I will in as an appropriate manner as I am capable tell you how I feel toward the citizens of Pittsburgh. In fact, I would be ungrateful to the highest feelings of the human heart were I not to cherish the warmest sentiments of gratitude toward the men who have not only in my boyhood days encouraged me, but in my manhood years by their kind presence and approval solingly honored and patronized me.

It was in this city I spent many of my boyish days. Perhaps this is the reason I feel regarded full of wild opinions and some wayward pranks, as all boys are, and perhaps a little disposed to dream as many times when it was offered, and I confess I have not entirely recovered from such a spirit yet. (Cheers.) But still this has been the case. I have endeavored from that time to the present, a term of twenty years, to be in all things just—purely just. (Applause.)

I have been in this profession since last—that is in the show business—and I have often had hard times in it, and have labored day and night to interest and amuse the public. I can't say that success has not followed as an honorable and legitimate calling. Like all departments of life, there must be found good and bad people engaged in it. I have endeavored to elevate it, and I think I do not exaggerate at all when I tell you I have not succeeded so far to be patronized by the most learned, eloquent and distinguished gentlemen in this land. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, I have been travelling, it mattered not in what portion of the country there was always something to be seen in it, and creating a desire in my mind, whenever an opportunity should present itself, to visit Pittsburgh. (Cheers; the city where I started on my professional career. I am indebted to this people for the encouragement which I have received, and which has to a great extent contributed to the success I have achieved. The habits I contracted in my earlier years were formed by the education I received in this city and from the many kind and considerate men who have departed this life, but who in the past took a lively interest in me. Among the number were Judge Wilkins, Harmar Denny and Mai. Harding. There are others yet living, among whom I am glad to mention General Robinson, to whom I say I am deeply indebted for much of the success in which I animated as I was by the counsel of these distinguished gentlemen. It built up in my mind such ambition that at last I was able to say in truth and candor, placing my hand upon my heart, that no man could be said or charged with ingratitude. (Loud cheering.) I look back with feelings of gratitude as I think of the time when the citizens of Pittsburgh came to my assistance in the dark hour of misfortune, and, like the rays of sunshine down into my heart. It may not be uninteresting to you for me to say that in all my professional visits my assistance, and encouraged and patronized me; for this sympathy so generously bestowed you will ever be entitled to the sincere gratitude. Although once a poor boy, a stable boy—if you like, a literary stable boy—applause—I have come back to be taken by the hand by all classes of society. Ladies and gentlemen, I give me your kind words, your kind words of kindness, and how could I feel otherwise than grateful? No! no heart is filled with gratitude towards you. It may please you to know how I have conducted myself in the business I started out in the show business, and I consider the time has come for me to tell you that I have made more money than any six of the richest circus men in the world, not by trickery or fraud, or gewgaws or six penny plays, but what I have made I have made honestly, labored honestly by labouring in a circle forty-two feet in diameter—applause—and I am proud of it.

The question may arise what have I done with this money? In order that you may know what I have done with it, I will say that since 1841 I have supported my self and parents and relatives, and given away to assist in securing the poor wooden shoe, a million of dollars, a million and a half of dollars, and I have the documents to prove it. Loud cheering.) So you see their assistance can be accomplished by laboring to benefit mankind. I am grateful, grateful. No! no heart is filled with gratitude towards you. It may please you to know how I have conducted myself in the business I started out in the show business, and I consider the time has come for me to tell you that I have made more money than any six of the richest circus men in the world, not by trickery or fraud, or gewgaws or six penny plays, but what I have made I have made honestly, labored honestly by labouring in a circle forty-two feet in diameter—applause—and I am proud of it.

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And now, ladies and gentlemen, I am starting out in life be mindful that you can do good; never close your ears to the appeals of the widow, sorrow or distress, but fall constantly to relieve the wants of suffering humanity. Be at no moment so society, mindful of your dependence upon the giver of all good; and when you do this, you can look forward with hope to the time when you can expect to receive a crown of glory. That God may bless and prosper you all is the heartfelt wish of your humble servant—Dan Rice. (Loud cheering.)

While Col. Rice's withdrawal from the arena is a matter of some regret, it will be pleasant for him to know that he carries with him the best wishes of all.

THE LATE POSTOFFICE ROBBERIES.

The Refusal of Justice Dowling to Give up Thompson---A Special Mail Agent to Demand the Prisoner.

Deputy Marshal G. W. Gillespie arrived in this city from New York on Saturday afternoon, and furnishes the following particulars in reference to the arrest of Thompson for fraudulently presenting a check payable to Chambers & Co., of this city:

Thompson left this city on Monday last, passed through Philadelphia on Tuesday en route for New York. On the railroad from Philadelphia to New York he fell in with some gamblers, and in playing cards lost all the money he had which was about thirty dollars. He then pulled off his coat and took the check from the lining of his vest; borrowed five dollars and fifty cents from one of the gamblers on the strength of the check, representing himself to be Mr. Chambers's son. This money was lost, and the check given to one of the gamblers, and it was presented to Mr. Hubbard, of Williams street, upon their arrival in New York, as has been previously described. It was not cashed because the word order had been changed to bearer. A telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to Chambers, and when a reply was received Thompson was arrested and locked up.

Mr. Gillespie, upon his arrival in New York, immediately made an information against Thompson for robbing the mail, procured a warrant and visited the Tombs. Judge Dowling refused to give the prisoner up, and Mr. Gillespie was an information against him for forgery which was sufficient to send him to prison for five years. The United States District Attorney was consulted about the matter, and a letter was obtained from the New York State Attorney, directing Justice Dowling to use his judgment about giving the prisoner up. The letter was taken to Justice Dowling's office, and in reply to the demand for the prisoner, he looked at the letter and said, "I will not give the prisoner to any person but the United States Government of New York."

Mr. Gillespie arrived in New York on the 31st of October, and Mr. Hubbard asked if Mr. Chambers was coming on, saying that he had received a letter for Mr. Chamber's son, which was postmarked Pittsburgh, the 29th, two days after Thompson's departure. As Mr. Chambers was not expected at the suggestion of Mr. Gillespie the letter was opened, and purported to come from Mr. Chambers. It said the writer was sorry his son had met with such misfortune and not in his usual manner, and expressing the hope that the boy would be more careful in the future. Inclosed would be found a check for the sum of $1,918 50 which Mr. Hubbard would cash. Accompanying this letter was a note of introduction to Mr. Hubbard. As this letter was mailed two days after Thompson left this city there must have been some confederate here to mail it. That the letter arrived before the check was presented by Thompson Mr. Hubbard would unhesitatingly have paid the money.

When first arrested the prisoner gave his name as Wm. Mayew, but afterwards gave his real name, saying he was willing to suffer anything there, and begging of the authorities not to let him be taken to Pittsburgh.

A special mail agent arrived in this city from Washington, D. C., yesterday, obtained the papers in the case, and immediately left for New York for the purpose of making another demand for Thompson. The prisoner is to have a hearing to-day before Justice Dowling on the charge for which he is held by the New York City authorities.

Railway Postal Service.

For the purpose of obtaining more uniformity and efficiency in the Railway Postal Service, and for further purposes connected with the necessity of a large amount of correspondence, the Postoffice Department has assigned the policy of selecting upon certain routes, one of the Head Clerks to act as Assistant Superintendent, and who will be designated "Chief Clerk" of the route or line. The Department, in making its selection of Postal cars on the line of Pennsylvania Railroad, has chosen Joseph W. Lewis Esq., for the position. Mr. Lewis has been connected with the line since its organization, and through his twenty years of service in the city, gained a thorough knowledge of the business, which he has been able to turn to good account, to the benefit being considered by the Department the most efficient and best organized in the country.

Caution to the Public.

MR. EDITOR:—The individual traveling and representing himself as an Eye and Ear Doctor, &c., that he was formerly a student of mine, and that he is connected with my office, is an impostor. I never had a student, or any one connected with my office, during my travels through the United States.

Yours truly,

E. S. ABORN, M. D.

Medical and Surgical Rooms No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.

Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Catarrh is one of the results of a cold. It is curable and that speedily by Dr. E. S. Aborn, at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT EVERGREEN HAMLET.—On to-morrow, November 5th, at 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold the former residence and ground of R. E. Sellers, Esq. Terms, one-half cash, balance in one year. Further particulars by calling at office of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

EVERYBODY LOVES TO BUY CHEAP and be suited at the same time. Now, we can assure our readers that if they will patronize Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 86 Wood street, where they want gents' furnishing goods, or a suit of well made, splendidly fitting and elegant looking cloths, that they can not only obtain just what they want, but also get it at reasonable rates.

CONTINUATION SALE AT EDGEWOOD STATION.—See Smithson, Palmer & Co.'s advertisement for sale at auction—Desirable Residences and Sites for Country Homes—on Thursday, November 7th, at 3:30 P. M.

FALL STYLES FOR 1867.—Gents' hats, silk, cloth, felt, etc., elegant and chaste. Ladies', misses' and childrens' hats, many new novelties, very beautiful and desirable, at moderate prices. McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street.

ONE THOUSAND OVERCOATS.—A large lot of Military Overcoats, Pants and Blouses; also, a large stock of fall and ready made clothing at remarkable low prices, at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

VALUABLE WOOD STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION, on to-morrow, Tuesday, November 5th, at 3 P. M., at the corner of Wood and Third streets. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers.

LADIES' AND MISSES' fur garments in great variety at McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street. Call and examine.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. All varieties of soap as easily made as hasty pudding. Has been concentrated lye for making soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when boiled with grease, forms soap. It is a destersive soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. Retailed by all druggists throughout the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the Holeleaf Chemical Works, 49 Cliff street, corner Fulton, and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Adjourned Sale of Suburban Residence.

On Tuesday, November 5th, at two o'clock P. M., at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold the former suburban residence and grounds of Stephen Woods, Jr., Esq., near Highland Avenue, Collins township, adjoining the properties of James McCully and H. H. Lanfman, Esqs. Terms easy. Further information by calling on Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

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SELLING OFF AT COST.—A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 43 Fifth street. tf

ARTICLES on Practical Economy, Suggestions to Travelers, and a variety of useful information, will be found in PITTSBURGH Quarterly Magazine. For sale by all News Dealers.

Bricks, Bricks, Bricks.

All who want bricks of a superior quality and at the lowest market price, should consult their interests by calling at the office of Messrs. Orth, Sellers & Co., on the Gard Machine Brick, No. 80 Fourth street (Apollo Building), or at their brickyard, corner Central Avenue and Duncan street.

1,000 Shares Allegheny Gas Stock at Auction.

A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell at the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, on Thursday, November 7th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., one thousand shares Allegheny Gas stock, in lots of 10 to 100 shares. Peremptory sale.

s m

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. William Ward, Manager. tf

Shall Nature be Sustained?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the grave of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is attained by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy action of the liver, and builds up constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every fall.

MARRIED:

CRANK—RETCHUM—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James M. Retchum, October 30th, by Rev. J. C. Wasson, Mr. C. CRANK, of Pittsburgh, and Miss ANNA L. RETCHUM of Warsaw, New York.

DIED:

WOOD—On Saturday morning, November 2d, at 2 o'clock, at his residence, No. 54 Penn street, JAMES WOOD, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Funeral Monday AFTERNOON at two o'clock.

HOLMES—November 3d, at half past ten A. M., CLELLY W., infant son of Norval and Elizabeth Holmes, aged thirteen months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No 33 Sixth street, THIS AFTERNOON, (Monday), November 4, at three o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. SEWING MACHINES, AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867. SALESROOM, 27 FIFTH STREET.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,

HAMMERED

RAILROAD AXLES,

Gas Pipe,

FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

WAREHOUSE,

98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS., PITTSBURGH.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

THE BEST

IN MARKET.

Wholesale and Retail

91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.

CONVERSION OF 7.30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7.3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 2, 1867.

The discount market throughout the past week has ruled excessively close, and there were no indications to-day of any relaxing. The banks discount with the greatest caution. Very choice customer paper is generally accepted if the means are on hand. But rates on the outside market were higher than in any week during the present year.

—The indications of late pointing to a return of specie payments are flattering and encouraging. A cotemporary journal declares that "Secretary McCulloch will resume specie payments next July, unless Congress blocks his wheels. Two years ago he set July, 1868, as the time for resumption, and he is fully up to time on the way towards it." It is further observed that the growing confidence in United States bonds in Europe is also favorable to the supposition that, before the close of the year, we may witness a further foreign demand for Five-Twenties. Among advanced observers of the course of the finances there is a growing conviction that the question of resuming specie payment must soon occupy a much greater prominence than it has hitherto done. Within twelve months the whole of the short obligations of the Government will have been disposed of, and the Treasury will hold about 100 millions of gold against 325 millions of greenbacks. It is foreseen that this changed condition of the finances must force upon the public an earnest discussion of the propriety of returning to the specie basis, which prospect is much calculated to produce an indisposition to carry gold. This anticipation receives additional importance from the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is said to be strongly in favor of urging upon Congress the adoption of measures looking to an early realization of his object; and the President is also said to be a zealous supporter of Mr. McCulloch's policy. These are the views which at present are gaining footing among the operators in gold, and it is not difficult to forecast what is likely to be their result.

—Government bonds show more firmness. It is said that the bulk of the business at present is in connection with the conversion of the Seven-Thirties. The downward tendency of the gold premium has made Seven-Thirties rather firmer. The quotations to-day, as reported to Messrs. McVay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881		
1862		
1864		
1865, May and November		
1865, January and July, 1865		
1865, New		
December Compounds, 1864		
1867		
July 7-30s		
October 7-30s		
U. S. 5-20s, 1867		

—Stocks have been dull and weak. The sales of yesterday, on account of the cliques, have depressed the market, in the absence of fresh purchases to sustain prices. Some of the weaker holders of stocks, who have been cooperating with the cliques, appear to be growing weary of the protracted dullness of the market, and are realizing, their stocks being the only means by which the cliques. The brokers, lacking confidence in the present unsettled condition of the market, are in many cases standing aloof, and recommend their customers to take the same course. The quotations at noon to-day do not show any variation of importance from the prices of the week:

	Buying.	Selling.
Michigan Southern		
Michigan Central		
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago		
Erie		
Chicago & Northwestern		

—Various causes are coming into play which tend to depress the gold premium. Twenty-five per cent. of the duties is payable on the November coupons, and on January 1st about $18,000,000 more becomes due on coupons, besides about $7,000,000 payable in redemption of bonds of 1868. Then within about two months $5,000,000 of coin will be placed upon the market—an amount almost unprecedented since the suspension of specie payments. The foreign trade movement also favors this tendency. The imports show a falling off as compared with those of the same period of last year, while the exports are larger; and the condition of the foreign grain markets warrants the expectation of continued large shipments of breadstuffs.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: In financial circles there was generally less activity, and in some quarters it was pronounced dull. The demand for money was less pressing, though in some quarters there was a tolerably loud call from grain speculators, to provide for options delivered them to-day. This class of borrowers meets with little favor, and many applicants are obliged to go into the street. The offerings of time bills were more liberal, and these the banks made a point to accept to the extent of their ability. The market is very close and stringent, and a great deal of speculative is obliged to seek the street, where in some instances 50@4 per cent. per month is charged and taken, and gladly paid.

The accumulation of grain, particularly wheat, at this point is attracting the attention of bankers and others in financial circles, and there is a growing disposition to "shut down" on making loans on grain to be held here for speculative purposes. There must be now fully one and one quarter million bushels what here, which represents nearly two millions of dollars. And the amount loaned on other grains, and the total sum will foot up in the neighborhood of three millions—more than one-half of the banking capital of the city. The packing season is passing, and some six or seven houses are already at work, and by the middle of the month all will be in full blast. To meet the requirements of the packers, and supply the wants of the mercantile community, is in itself a task of herculean proportions, and in order to do it successfully, there must be a large amount of capital on hand in the spring, we have no doubt there will be a supply of breadstuffs large enough to employ in its movement to the seaboard all the loanable funds at the command of the banks. It is an open policy for the banks to carry the present stock until the close of navigation. We hope they will pursue a different course and force the property on the market. Instead of that, here as a shuttlecock for hazardous operations, and a detriment to all legitimate business.

—At Philadelphia the *Ledger* remarks: We have no material change to note in the rate of money, though the more favorable market is quoted easier. The loan market is easy at 5@6 per cent. on call, and at 8@9 on discounts, with few transactions on commercial paper. The general market shows but little improvement. There is some improvement in breadstuffs, at lower prices, but most classes of provisions are inactive. The dry goods trade is languid, and sales of even the most desirable fabrics are chiefly limited to quantities required for immediate distribution.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 4, 1867.

Business during the week was very dull, with a limited demand. In fact, some days there was no business transacted. Owing to prices, they were irregular and uncertain. Navigation to the oil regions still remains suspended.

RECEIPTS.—The week's receipts of crude were 3,394 barrels, against 2,383 barrels received for the week ending October 26th, being an increase of 1,011 barrels. The entire receipts of crude at Pittsburgh from January 1st to date were 875,604 barrels. The receipts during the same period in 1866 amounted to 968 649 barrels, showing a falling off this season to date of 93,026 barrels. The Allegheny river has been pretty much closed to the oil business since early in July. During this month, the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be completed to Oil City. This will increase the receipts rapidly, as report says the Road will have facilities to transport some 5,000 barrels per day. The week's sales of crude were 20,314 barrels, against 20,827 for the week ending October 26th, 1867, and for the week ending October 28th, 1866, against 36,000 barrels for the week previous, showing off amounting to 21,000 barrels. Total sales this week, 36,800 barrels; last week, 56,800 barrels, the falling off in the week amounting to 21,000 barrels. The falling off in sales was in refined.

The week's exports of refined by the Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroads were 12,235 barrels, and for the week ending October 26th, 12,982 barrels. Pretty close, this.

The following is a bird's-eye view of the week's operations in crude:

Monday—The market opened dull and continued in that condition all day. We did not learn of a single transaction for present or future delivery; nobody seemed desirous of investing in oil.

Tuesday—The best offer for all year was 10c. The only parcel disposed of consisted of 5,000 barrels tank oil on the spot. The terms were not made public.

Wednesday—Buyers manifested a slight disposition to operate. 3,500 barrels of bulk were disposed of at 11c for first water, and 10c for November, 8 O. Thursday—The sales reported since our last were 3,650 barrels, first water, at 10½c; spot oil 12¼@13c, according to location; and 10c for S O, all the year.

Friday—Market very dull; buyers were not on hand. The entire sales of crude were 1,164 barrels, all on the spot, at 12½. 12½@13c @ gall.

Saturday—The market exhibited more activity than the previous day. We have sales of crude reported to the extent of 4,794 bbls. Prices were variported to the extent of 4,794 bbls. Prices were variable, ranging from 10@10½c; spot oil, bulk, 13c; bbls returned, 12½c; all the year, sellers' option, at 10c. The sales reported were as follows: 1,000 bbls bulk, first water, 10c; 100 bbls spot, bbls returned, 12 c; 125 bbls bulk, spot, 13c; 1,000 bbls bulk, first Allegheny rise, 10½c, and 2,500 bbls bulk, all the year, sellers' option, at 10c. The Oil City market was reported dull, with more sellers than buyers.

REFINED OIL.—The demand for refined was more active, with operations to the extent of 2,500 bbls as follows: 500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, December, buyers' option, at 31c; 1,000 bbls do, immediately, do, at 30½c; 1,000 bbls do., Nov., buyers' option, at 32c; 500 bbls do, November, buyers' option, at 32½c, and 500 bbls do, December, buyers' option, at 32½c @ gal.

NEW YORK.

The market for crude is quiet but steady at 14½@14½c in bulk, and 19½c in shipping order, says the *Commercial List* of Saturday: Sales 1,400 bbls, in bulk, at 14½@14½c, and 15c delivered to packages; 2,600 do, in shipping order, 19½@19½c; 2,000 do, in bulk, at 14½@14½c, and 15c delivered to packages; 2,600 do, in shipping order, 19½@19½c; 2,000 do, in bulk, on private terms; and 2,000 do, deliverable the second week in November, 14½c. Refined in bond was quite steady on Wednesday and Thursday, but yesterday the market was heavy, and a decline of 1@1½c was accepted, sales being made at 30@30½c for S. W.; the sales since our last have been 2,200 bbls P. L., S. to W., at 30½@30½c; 15,000 do S. W., 30@32c; and continues in request; sales 300 bbls at 31c, 250 do, for November, and 1,000 do, for December, both 31c B. O.

Exported same time—

	1867.	1866.
From New York	gals. 2,240,277	26,000,360
From other ports	26,481,291	24,743,357
Total	gals. 82,679,068	52,782,617
Same time 1866	gals. 52,743,357	49,039,493
Same time 1864		27,104,945

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has been dull, and prices have declined 2@3c in consequence; small sales of crude at 19@20c; 18,000 bbls of refined, in bond, at 28@32c for prime light straw to white, and 30@32c @ gallon for prime to choice white; 5,000 bbls at 42@45c @ gallon. The following are the receipts of crude and refined at this port during the past week: Crude, 5,700 bbls; refined, 9,700 bbls.

The exports during the week were 525,831 gallons refined, and 201,536 gallons crude, to Europe; 24,000 gallons; also, 25,800 gallons American Natural Lubricating Oil. Total export, since January 1st, 1867, 28,484,998 gallons, against 21,305,669 same time last year. The stock on hand is reported as